

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***China*

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Holds Weekly Briefing	A 1
CSSR Official To Visit	A 1
Madagascar, Mauritius Tour Set	A 1
Jamaican Official Plans Visit	A 1
U.S.-USSR Arms Negotiations To Resume in Geneva	A 2
Gorbachev Warns on 'Star Wars'	A 2
Soviet 'Recalcitrance' Cited	A 2
Kampelman Comments	A 3
Karpov Comments	A 4
XINHUA on Talks, SDI	A 4
Journal on U.S.-Soviet Ties [SHIJIE ZHISHI 16 May]	A 5
Space Weapons Programs Cause Rift Among Allies	A 9
XINHUA on French, FRG Views	A 9
Mitterrand, Kohl Differ	A 10
SDI Seen as Challenge	A 11
RENMIN RIBAO Views Projects [26 May]	A 12

NORTHEAST ASIA

North, South Korean Red Cross Talks End	D 1
'New Step' in Korean Detente	D 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Portuguese President Eanes Comments on Macao	G 1
Additional Coverage [cross-reference]	G 1
Austrian Foreign Minister Meets PRC Delegation	G 1
Sweden's Ingvar Carlsson Meets PRC Group	G 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Wan Li, Bulgarian Minister Discuss Cooperation	H 1
Zheng Tianxiang Fetes Romanian Court President	H 1
Yang Yichen Meets Salajan	H 1
Chen Muhua Meets With Romanian Bank President	H 2
Yang Dezhi Hosts Romanian Army Officers	H 2
Qian Qichen Meets Hungarian Foreign Minister	H 2
Hu Qiaomu Meets With GDR Journalist Group	H 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Lebanese Conflict Draws Comment From PRC	I	1
Foreign Ministry on Situation	I	1
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Halt	[23 May]	I 1
RENMIN RIBAO Views Conflict	[24 May]	I 2
XINHUA on Fighting for Camps		I 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC Decision on Educational Reform Publicized	K	1
He Dongchang on Military Training in Schools	K	11
Supreme Court To Allow Publication of Decisions	K	12
[CHINA DAILY 26 May]		
State Council Issues Technology Import Rules	K	12
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Respecting Law of Value	[28 May]	K 13
RENMIN RIBAO on Necessity of Sacrifice in Reform	[26 May]	K 15
Commentator Advocates Breeding of Lean Pigs		K 16
[RENMIN RIBAO 25 May]		
Hu Yaobang, Others Send Gifts to Children	K	17
Deng Pufang Opens Beijing Hotel for Handicapped	K	18
Deng Pufang Addresses Handicapped Skills Meet	K	18
First Mininuclear Reactor Operates Safely	K	19
Zhao Ziyang on Importance of Technical Fair	K	20
Hu Qiaomu, Zhang Jingfu at Awards Ceremony	K	20

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

PLA Aids Shengli Oil Field Construction	O	1
Shandong People's Congress Holds Plenary Meeting	O	1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangzhou CPC Secretary on Problems in Economic Work	P	1
[GUANGZHOU RIBAO 11 May]		
Guangxi PLA Leaders Set Example in Streamlining	P	4
Hunan Radio on Avoiding Exaggerations in Bulletins	P	5

NORTH REGION

Beijing Military Region on Party Rectification	R	1
Beijing's Population Growth Rate Slows	R	2
Xing Chongzhi Elected Hebei Provincial Secretary	R	2

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Province Suffers Serious Drought	S	1
Party Rectification in Liaoning Enterprises Examined	S	1
Briefs: Heilongjiang Industrial-Commercial Households;	S	2
Jilin Develops Specialized Households		

NORTHWEST REGION

Radio Commentary on Xinjiang Opening Up to Outside	T	1
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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HOLDS WEEKLY BRIEFING

CSSR Official To Visit

OW291146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Svatopluk Potac, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, will visit China in early June 1985 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

He described the visit as a continuation of the working meeting between leaders of the State Planning Commissions of the two countries held in Prague in December 1984. The two sides will exchange views on the long-term development of the economic relations between China and Czechoslovakia and other issues, he added.

Madagascar, Mauritius Tour Set

OW291231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation headed by State Councillor Song Ping will visit Madagascar and Mauritius in late June, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

The spokesman said that at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Government of Mauritius, the Chinese Government delegation will attend the celebration ceremony for the 25th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and for the 10th anniversary of its socialist revolution while paying an official goodwill visit to the country from June 21 to 27, and go on to pay an official goodwill visit to Mauritius from June 27 to July 1. Apart from attending the celebration ceremony in Madagascar, the Chinese Government delegation will exchange views with the Governments of Madagascar and of Mauritius respectively on the ways to enhance bilateral friendly relations and cooperation.

The spokesman also announced that at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Chad, Chinese Ambassador to the Peoples' Republic of Congo Du Yi will go to Chad to attend the National Day celebration ceremony of Chad on June 7 in the capacity of the representative of the Chinese Government.

Establishing diplomatic relations with Chad in 1972, China set up its embassy in Chad the following year. In August 1980, the Chinese Government withdrew its embassy from Chad because of the exacerbated civil war in the country. It is agreed between the two sides that the Chinese Government will reestablish its embassy in Chad in the near future.

Jamaican Official Plans Visit

OW291145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Hugh Lawson Shearer, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade of Jamaica, will pay an official visit to China at the head of a Jamaican Government delegation from June 6 to 11 as the guests of the Chinese Government. This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

U.S.-USSR ARMS NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME IN GENEVA

Gorbachev Warns on 'Star Wars'

OW300238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 30 May 85

["Gorbachev: 'Star Wars' Program Destroys All Hope of Disarmament" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev warned here this evening that the U.S. "star wars" space defense program not only threatens the Soviet-U.S. arms talks in Geneva but could destroy any hope of ending the arms race.

Speaking at a Kremlin banquet for visiting Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi on the eve of the second round of the Geneva talks, the Soviet leader reiterated his country's stand that "if space is not militarized, it will be possible to reduce substantially both strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear systems in Europe."

However, he said, "there are plentiful indications that the United States would like to push through at all costs its plans to develop armaments of a new class, space strike arms."

"The price for this, however, may be not only the subversion of the Geneva talks but the scrapping of every prospect for an end to the arms race," Gorbachev warned.

He said Moscow is prepared "to travel a long way" on the issue of Euromissiles. "The proposals made by us some time ago are still standing," he said, adding that "we would not have a grain more than the French and the British have, either in the number of missiles or warheads."

In his toast at the banquet, Craxi emphasized his government's role in the maintenance of peace in Europe and in the world. Italy stands for sincere cooperation in international relations, he said.

The two leaders also brought up the issue of taking steps to establish direct relations between the European Community and the Soviet bloc's trading group, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Soviet 'Recalcitrance' Cited

OW290822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 29 May 85

["U.S. Blames Soviets for Recalcitrance Before Round Two of Arms Talks (by Bao Guangren)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, May 28 (XINHUA) -- The United States today responded to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's description of the Geneva talks as "fruitless" by blaming the Soviet Union for its "recalcitrance" and "backtracking" during the first round of arms talks in Geneva.

In a weekend statement in Moscow, Gorbachev said that the talks were "fruitless" because of the U.S. refusal to yield its position on its proposal for a missile defense system based in space also known as the "star wars" program.

The research program is a major sticking point in the talks. The Soviet Union has repeatedly criticized it as offensive and disastrous. As a reaction to Gorbachev's remarks, White House spokesman Larry Speakes read a statement today which says, "unfortunately we find ourselves in agreement with this characterization, owing to Soviet backtracking from positions they took in previous negotiations." He described Gorbachev's comments as "an intriguing tactic for turning recalcitrance into a virtue."

Speakes said that "in the coming round we will be flexible without rewarding the Soviets for their backtracking. We hope for more positive results than we saw in round one and we will be patient in our search for reductions of nuclear weapons."

The White House statement was made public after U.S. President Ronald Reagan met with U.S. chief negotiator Max Kampelman and his two colleagues today and gave them final instructions for the second round of the Geneva talks. The talks, held between March 12 and April 23, are to resume in Geneva Thursday.

Commenting on Gorbachev's remarks, U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters today, "The fact is that the U.S. negotiators went to Geneva with considerable flexibility to explore ways to achieve radical reductions in nuclear arms and more stable offense-defense relationship."

He accused the Soviet side of having presented "few details of its position" at the talks and added that where the Soviets did offer specifics, "these generally reflected the step backward from positions taken in previous negotiations."

Kalb said that the U.S. hopes the Soviets "will be more realistic in moving to negotiate than round one" when round two begins on Thursday. "If the Soviets negotiate as constructively, and have much flexibility as the U.S. delegation, then round two can achieve considerable progress," he added.

Kampelman Comments

OW291052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Geneva, May 29 (XINHUA) -- U.S. chief arms negotiator Max Kampelman said on his arrival here today that his delegation was determined "to achieve radical reductions in offensive nuclear weapons and to create a more stable strategic environment on earth and in space."

Kampelman, who heads the U.S. delegation for the second round of U.S.-Soviet talks on controlling nuclear missiles and space weapons, said the U.S. had been "perhaps somewhat disappointed at the slow pace" of the talks during the first round, and he hoped for more movement this time.

The White House yesterday agreed with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that the talks had been fruitless so far.

Kampelman noted that President Ronald Reagan had given his delegation "broad authority," and he hoped the Soviet delegation had similar flexibility. He said the delegation would do its utmost to achieve "real progress toward a world where the threat of nuclear weapons can be sharply reduced and ultimately eliminated."

But Kampelman, who leads the negotiating team on space weapons, made no direct reference to President Reagan's "star wars" defense program which has come under attack from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet officials have said the strategic defense initiative (SDI) would destabilize the present strategic nuclear balance between the superpowers. A recent article in the Soviet daily newspaper PRAVDA said that the Soviet Union would agree to cuts in its strategic missile arsenal only if the SDI issue at the April 23 recess. The Soviet delegation headed by Viktor Karpov was due in Geneva later today for tomorrow's talks.

Karpov Comments

OW291944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Geneva, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Viktor Karpov, chief Soviet negotiator at the Geneva disarmament talks with the United States, said today that no progress is expected to be made unless the U.S. abandons its "star wars" project.

In a written statement on his arrival here, the Soviet negotiator said that he hoped the U.S. delegation "has made the necessary adjustments in its position and will be prepared to work out" agreements on limiting space and nuclear weapons.

"The American star wars programme, that is to say their concept of creating and deploying a space strike force, will lead to a considerable increase in the danger of a nuclear war, and a marked drop in the chances of reaching an agreement on disarmament problems," Karpov said.

He said, "On the other hand, giving up this idea, including abandoning research, tests and perfecting a space strike force, will open the way to radical reductions in nuclear arms and, in the end, accomplishing the dearest wish of mankind -- the total elimination of nuclear arms."

"That is why nuclear and space arms questions must be considered and resolved in their organic inter-relationship," Karpov added.

The American team headed by Max Kampelman flew into Geneva shortly after midnight Tuesday and was to spend Wednesday preparing for the talks.

The chief U.S. negotiator said that he was returning to disarmament talks with the Soviet Union with "broad authority" from President Ronald Reagan and hoped the Moscow side "has been provided with similar flexibility."

He said the U.S. delegation had come back to Geneva "to achieve radical reductions in offensive nuclear weapons and to create a more stable strategic environment on earth and in space."

The second round of talks will begin Thursday after a six-week recess. The first round of talks began March 12 and ended April 23 in an apparent deadlock.

XINHUA on Talks, SDI

OW300808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 30 May 85

["Commentary: Stop Militarization of Outer Space (by Mei Zhenmin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI), known as "star wars," will continue to figure prominently in the second round of the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks due to start in Geneva on Thursday. This U.S. plan is aimed at securing control of space, and is destined to force the Soviet Union to develop its own system, thus surely bringing about grave and negative effects on the Geneva talks, on U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations and on the world situation in general.

On March 23, 1983, U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech on "star wars", in which he called on U.S. scientists to work out a long-term plan against the threat of Soviet rockets.

In October of the same year, the Pentagon presented to Reagan and Congress a research program called the strategic defense initiative, which was based on reports by three expert groups. The research program requests a government outlay of 26 billion U.S. dollars for 1984-89. According to the reports, the system could be developed by the early 1990s.

Reagan appears determined to develop the system, listing it as a priority of his second term. Development and deployment of such a system, if successful, will place the United States in a favorable strategic position, enabling it to attack the other side while shielding itself from a counter-attack.

To counter the space defense system, the Soviet Union has made it clear that it will take "reciprocal measures." Reports have it that the Soviet Union is developing war satellites capable of attacking U.S. satellites at an altitude of 40,000 kilometers. It is also working on space fighters able to destroy space and ground targets, as well as space weapons using lasers, particle beams, electromagnetic waves and "space thunder."

In reality, the space weapons race is already underway. If not halted in time, observers of world affairs warn it could have these consequences:

-- U.S.-Soviet relations will become more strained, and arms control negotiations will break down.

-- As a precaution against a space defense system on the other side, each superpower will improve and build up its own strategic nuclear arsenals to protect itself against sudden attack.

-- The danger of war will continue to grow. Given a miscalculation by either side, it is possible that the country with a workable space defense system would mount a nuclear attack on the other side, while the other side, in an effort to change its unfavorable situation, might resort to a preemptive strike.

-- The present-day three-dimensional war is likely to grow into a new form of "space war" to be conducted in greater space, and more powerful weapon systems will be used.

The U.S.-Soviet space weapons race will inevitably lead to another escalation of the arms race, and it is likely to get out of hand. The international community should act immediately to stop the drift toward space militarization.

Journal on U.S.-Soviet Ties

HK240145 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 85 pp 4-5

[Article by Yuan He and Wu Wei: "New Trends in U.S.-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The first round of the U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control in Geneva ended without solving any issue. Such a result was not surprising. The contents of the talks included space weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, the focal point being the space weapons issue, namely, the U.S. "star wars" program. Space weapons are a trump card in the hand of the United States. For this reason, the United States desperately has held on to them while the Soviet Union resolutely wanted to get rid of them. In strategic nuclear weapons the Soviet Union is superior in land-based missiles and, therefore, it has tried by every possible means to protect them.

The United States, however, has vigorously tried to get rid of them. Plainly speaking, the principle that both parties adhered to in the talks was: May superiority must not be changed, but your superiority must be eliminated. In such circumstances, how could an agreement be reached? However, the talks did not break down, since the second round of talks will start on 30 May.

Soon after the conclusion of the first round of talks, both parties waged a propaganda war, in which each party tried to defend its position and to shirk responsibility for a lack of progress in the talks onto the other party. This made the slight relaxation in U.S.-Soviet relations in the past few months take an unexpected turn. How will U.S.-Soviet relations develop in the future? We can predict the future by reviewing the past. We may as well review the recent developments in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Compared with the strained and rigid U.S.-Soviet relations in the past 4 years, their relations have indeed eased to some extent since the beginning of this year. This is reflected in the following ways:

1. The U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear-arms control, which were suspended for more than a year, have resumed. The talks themselves are of certain political significance. When the talks were due to begin, Chernenko passed away, but the Soviet Union did not ask for a change in the date on this account. In the course of the talks, an incident occurred in which an American officer, Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr., was shot dead by a Soviet sentry in the GDR, but the United States only reacted with restraint. It did not pull out of the talks.
2. By speeches or messages the leaders of the two countries have sent out conciliatory messages. President Reagan no longer uses acrimonious words to describe the Soviet Union. He claimed that he will no longer adopt a tough line toward the Soviet Union and indicated that he will give top priority to improving U.S.-Soviet relations in his second term in office. George Shultz even specifically said that the United States and the Soviet Union can improve relations in four aspects, namely, talks on arms control, joint efforts to prevent regional wars, human rights, and expansion of cooperation between the two countries. On the Soviet side, Gorbachev not only refrained from using sharp words in his speeches but also stressed the positive aspects in Soviet-U.S. relations. He indicated on numerous occasions his willingness to "bring Soviet-U.S. relations onto a normal track" and to "carry out fruitful cooperation."
3. Both countries have expressed their positive attitudes toward a summit meeting. Reagan and Gorbachev will probably meet at the United Nations next September. President Reagan is the only American President since the war who has not met a top Soviet leader. After being reelected Reagan changed his previous attitude by repeatedly proposing a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. Gorbachev has reacted positively to this, but a definite time and place has not been fixed.
4. Official contacts between the two countries have increased. Last January, U.S. Under Secretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer visited the Soviet Union to hold trade talks. In March, Soviet Politburo member Shcherbitskiy led a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation on a visit to the United States. In April, a U.S. House of Representatives delegation headed by Thomas P. O'Neill visited the Soviet Union. In May, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige will visit the Soviet Union, and Shultz will meet with Gromyko in Vienna.

5. The trade between the two countries will increase to some extent this year. The volume of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union was \$4.5 billion in 1979, but it dropped to \$2.3 billion in 1984. The United States and the Soviet Union will reopen trade talks this year. The United States plans to relax restrictions on the transfer of technology and to expand trade on nonstrategic materials.

Since there have been trends toward relaxation, why is it that the U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control failed to make any progress? This is because the relaxation represents only a small relaxation in a major confrontation. It is difficult to reconcile their struggle for hegemonism.

Contention for hegemonism depends on actual strength. Both superpowers are trying by every possible means to increase their own strength, to weaken the other party, and to contend for military superiority.

After coming to power, Reagan held that the Soviet Union had attained military superiority in the previous period of detente so that the United States found itself in a weak position. For this reason he was determined to engage in "rearmament." In the past 4 years the United States has spent \$1 trillion in rebuilding its military strength and thus has "reversed the unfavorable trends in the balance of forces with the Soviet Union."

In the meantime, changes have taken place in U.S. strategy. Its past strategy was to "ensure mutual destruction," namely, both the United States and the Soviet Union possessed sufficient nuclear first-strike forces to destroy the other side, thus achieving a balance in nuclear terror. Under these circumstances, both the United States and the Soviet Union did their utmost to develop offensive nuclear weapons in order to achieve nuclear superiority. Although both parties signed the first and second agreements on limiting strategic weapons, their nuclear arsenals still increased continually.

At present each party has both strong and weak points in the means of delivery and in the number, total equivalent, and the precision of nuclear warheads, but their total strength is about the same. In recent years, with the development of science and technology, both the United States and the Soviet Union have made great efforts to open up new spheres in military technology, particularly in space weapons and anti-ballistic missile systems, in an attempt to make use of the new technologies to strengthen their defense forces and to achieve military superiority. The United States has changed its strategy from "ensuring destruction" to "ensuring survival," that is, establishing a multi-level defense system to intercept incoming nuclear warheads from the other party and to avoid being hit. A clear indication of this change is the "strategic defense initiative," namely, the "star wars" program, put forward by Reagan in 1983.

According to the U.S. idea, the American defense system can be divided into four levels, each level being capable of intercepting 90 percent of the incoming missiles. If this idea works, the nuclear weapons of the other party will be of no value. If the defense system of the other party is poor, U.S. nuclear weapons will be able to strike deep into the other's territory, breaking all resistance. Moreover, since space weapons can be used in defense, they can also be used in offense.

The Soviet Union also knows full well the importance of the defense system. The Soviet Union reportedly started earlier than the United States in developing its anti-ballistic missile system, but it now lags behind the United States. Feeling nervous and uneasy about the U.S. "star wars" program, the Soviet Union is determined to have it eliminated.

According to some analyses, the U.S. "star wars" program is aimed not only at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union but also at widening the gap between the United States and the Soviet Union in science, technology, and the economy to enable the United States to attain all-round superiority. Relying on its technological and economic superiority, the United States insists on carrying out the "star wars" program and forcing the Soviet Union to engage in a competition. The United States hopes that this will make the Soviet Union so exhausted that it will yield without putting up a fight or will be forced to make concessions. Following rearmament, the economic recovery, and the improvement in its diplomatic situation, the United States feels that its feeble period is over and that it has become "more powerful, secure, self-confident, and vigorous." It is swollen with arrogance. In its relations with the Soviet Union it has assumed an offensive posture in many ways.

However, the United States holds that if it brings pressure to bear on the other party by blindly using actual strength, the other party may feel so threatened and enraged that it will put up a strong fight, thus resulting in the spiraling and continuous escalation of the arms race. This will also become an unbearable burden to the United States. A spear and a shield always promote each other, and there never has existed an indestructible shield. The determination and potential of the Soviet Union should not be underestimated. In fact, the Soviet leaders have expressed their determination to keep up with the United States and to fight to the finish and have taken some corresponding measures.

It will be impossible for the United States to subjugate the Soviet Union. Longstanding arms expansion also poses numerous difficulties for the United States economically and technologically, and there are also differing views in the United States. The allies also hope that U.S.-Soviet relations will ease a little because they have doubts about the "star wars" program. The antinuclear movement in Western Europe is developing. If the United States invariably adopts a tough line, it will lose popular sympathy. For this reason, on the basis of persisting in strengthening its actual strength, the United States has properly adopted some more flexible actions to ease its relations with the Soviet Union so that it can gain the initiative politically and diplomatically.

The Soviet Union has also correspondingly adopted the practice of alternating strength with grace.

In short, both the United States and the Soviet Union are implementing a double-track policy of both confrontation and dialogue. Their basic policy is to engage in confrontation, but they also hoist the banners of "talks" and "disarmament." Therefore, fluctuating changes characterized by the existence of both tension and relaxation have emerged in U.S.-Soviet relations. It is estimated that the future U.S.-Soviet relations will certainly be a mixture of both confrontation and dialogue and both tension and relaxation. They will likely reach some agreements on some aspects, but it is hard to expect great improvements in their relations.

SPACE WEAPONS PROGRAMS CAUSE RIFT AMONG ALLIES

XINHUA on French, FRG Views

OW281649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 28 May 85

["Commentary: Seek Understanding and Smooth Out Disagreement -- French President Mitterrand's Visit to Constance, Federal Germany (by Wang Wei)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, May 28 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand would start his trip today to Federal Germany lakeside city Constance for meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The visit has drawn great attention because France and Federal Germany at the Bonn summit had recently shown their rift on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's strategic defense initiative (SDI) dubbed "star wars" and on convening talks on the General Agreement of Trade and Tariff (GATT).

The disagreement cast shadow on the "special relations" between the two countries which were often described as "Franco-Federal German axis" after they signed the Paris-Bonn treaty of cooperation in 1963.

Since then, the two countries had often taken the same positions in European Community on many major issues, aimed at the "revival" of Western European Union.

However, Reagan's star wars program caused a rift between the two countries. France has always insisted on maintaining European independent nuclear power. The star wars in Mitterrand's mind was a program far away. He advocated that Europe should still use nuclear deterrent for its strategic defense while developing its conventional weapons.

But, Federal Germany does not have its own nuclear weapons, thus depending on U.S. nuclear protection. In case of Europe's defense "Europeanized", Federal Germany should consider whether France's nuclear power was able to replace the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

Furthermore, on some other respects, the two countries did not show consistency either. In order to maintain the Western alliance, France stressed independent foreign policy and Europe's role as the "mainstay" of the Atlantic alliance. But in French mind Federal Germany often took its cue from the United States.

On the EEC's rural policy, France and Federal Germany recently did not share complete agreement, especially of negotiations on prices of agricultural products.

The disagreement became apparent as Federal Germany clearly gave its support to Reagan's "star wars" program on the Bonn summit. Kohl's action displeased Mitterrand who advocated an independent course for Europeans.

However, the two countries still have common interest in an European union. The Bonn summit rift made the two countries uneasy because the development of disagreement would damage the special relations and would be unfavorable to the European union.

Therefore, it was necessary for France and Federal Germany to coordinate their positions on important international issues concerning their own interests in order to maintain their "special relations."

It was believed that Mitterrand's visit was aimed at seeking understanding and bridging the rift between the two countries.

On the Federal German side, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said two days earlier at the Paris parliamentary meeting of the West European Union that member countries of the union should take a common stand on Europe's security problems. At the meeting he expressed support for France's proposal on "Eureka," a plan for European civil technological cooperation.

After meeting with French President Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, Genscher announced the two countries would hold a special meeting of foreign and defense ministers to coordinate their stand on Reagan's SDI proposal. On the French side,, this was regarded as the beginning of reconciliation between Paris and Bonn.

On Mitterrand's trip to Constance, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE said Mitterrand would go there with the desire to bring the Franco-Federal German relations back to "the normal track." Kohl said recently that Federal German-French relations were "close and reliable."

It seems that to smooth out disagreements were the common desire of the two countries on the eve of the Milan European Community summit in June. France hoped to further promote Europe's political union now that the issues of deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles, Britain's share of the EEC budget and entry of Spain and Portugal to the community are solved.

But if the rift appeared at the Bonn summit between France and Federal Germany, the two key countries of West European Union, was not smoothed, it would be simply impossible to bring about further unity of Europe. Meanwhile, the Franco-Federal German axis would also be weakened.

French officials hoped to see Federal Germany's determination to make efforts for Europe's political unity at the Milan community summit after the smoothing of the rift.

France also hoped to get more support for its Eureka plan from European countries. This would be unimaginable without Federal Germany's participation.

However, to avoid embarrassment to other countries, France expressed the possibility for cooperation between Mitterrand's Eureka plan and Reagan's star wars program or to develop the two projects in parallel in condition that European scientists would not flow out and European countries' economic burdens would not increase. On this point, Federal Germany also shared France's ideas.

In fact, the U.S. space technology was rather attractive to both France and Federal Germany, but neither country liked to become just a fellow of the United States. They wanted to be equal partners to share the U.S. technological results. France would like to see European countries to give priority to its Eureka plan.

Mitterrand, Kohl Differ

OW290815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Bonn, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Visiting French President Francois Mitterrand and Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today agreed to work for a "Eureka" project of European technological cooperation, but acknowledged their differences over the U.S. "star wars" research.

After the talks with Mitterrand in the lakeside city of Constance, Kohl told reporters that both countries agreed that Europe should make advance in high technology.

I. 30 May 85

A 11

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

"We are both convinced it is vital for Europe that we build up our potential in this field," Kohl said. He said that it was a "vital necessity" for Western Europe to perfect its technology in light of development in the United States and Japan.

The chancellor said French and Federal German research ministers would meet in two weeks to continue talks on the "Eureka" project.

Despite the apparent harmony on European technological cooperation, Mitterrand made it clear in his remarks that he and Kohl had disagreed on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's strategic defense initiative (SDI), dubbed "star wars."

Mitterrand said SDI was an area in which France and Federal Germany were taking "different roads."

"The interests of our two countries cannot be identical in all circumstances, that is in the nature of things," Mitterrand said, "but one point among others where this interest is the same is on Europe."

There is an "evident divergence" of view, said Mitterrand before leaving for Paris. But he said the U.S. research program into space-based anti-nuclear missile defense and his own proposal for Eureka, "are not competitive projects."

France refused to participate in Reagan's star wars research. But Kohl said today Federal Germany was still considering the U.S. invitation. He announced that a team of Federal German experts would go to Washington to verify the various preliminary conditions that would apply to Federal Germany's participation.

Mitterrand said Franco-Federal German relations were essential for the development and success of Western Europe. "We will continue and deepen it," he said.

The one-day meeting between Mitterrand and Kohl followed a series of foreign policy rifts between the two countries over SDI, the talks on General Agreement of Trade and Tariff (GATT) and European Community agricultural policy after the Bonn summit. Mitterrand's visit was believed to smooth out the rifts before the two countries before they attend the European Community summit in Milan on June 29 and 30.

SDI Seen as Challenge

OW291855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Representatives of socialist parties from Western Europe Tuesday called U.S. President Ronald Reagan's strategic defense initiative (SDI) a technological challenge to Europe.

Delegates of socialist parties from 12 Western European countries have come here at the invitation of the French Socialist Party to discuss the "Eureka" project put forward by President Francois Mitterrand, which is aimed at promoting technological cooperation in Europe.

They said that SDI is dangerous for the collective security of Europe and it will create the conditions for the split between the United States and Western Europe.

Most participants demanded more information on the "Eureka" project except the Social Democratic Party of West Germany which expressed its support for it.

Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, stressed that "Eureka" is not "an alternative to SDI, but a reaction to it." "Eureka," he said, should represent a political will of Europe to develop a technology of its own.

RENMIN RIBAO Views Projects

HK300311 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 85 p 6

["News Analysis" by Zhang Zihua: "'Eureka' and 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] The proposal of the U.S. "star wars" project has evoked continuous repercussions in the Western European Union [WEU]. For months, Western European countries have been talking about it; some are for it, others have reservations, and still others are doubtful. And almost at the same time, France has proposed its "Eureka" project; thus, facing the Western European countries are two similar but opposite projects for the development of new technology, which has made the discussion of the "star wars" project all the more delicate and complicated.

As is known to all, the U.S. "star wars" project is an attempt to form a screen in space to fend off Soviet nuclear missiles with advanced technology of nonnuclear weapons, with the aim of destroying Soviet nuclear weapons in space. To achieve this aim, the United States has drawn up a tremendous research project, and has formally invited all Western European countries to participate in the research. Meanwhile France's "Eureka" project proposes Western European countries establish a "European research coordinating organ" to cooperate in the research and development in the fields of opto-electronics, new materials, large-type electronic computers, high-power lasers and particles, artificial intelligence, and high-speed microelectronics. Regarding their essences, despite French assertions that its proposal has no direct connection with the "star wars" project, the realms of cooperation proposed are basically similar to the "star wars" project, and are identical with Japan's items for development through scientific research by the end of the year 2000. No wonder that the "Eureka" project has been regarded as "something in defense of France's rejection of the U.S. strategic plan."

At first, the U.S. "star wars" project brought about people's warm concern and discussions, and some countries showed interest in the U.S. invitation to the participate in the research, while France's "Eureka" project was given the cold shoulder. But in the past month, there has been some change in the situation. France and some North European countries have openly expressed their refusal to participate in the U.S. research project, while some countries have only expressed their general support of the project. West Germany, which used to be comparatively enthusiastic about taking part in the U.S. research project, is beginning to show its doubts, seeing that other Western European countries are not so enthusiastic about it. At least, they decided to adopt a "common position"; but then there has been difficulty in reaching this "common position." Recently, the WEU decided by ballot to postpone the debate on the "star wars" till December 1985, and it seems that the project will be "frozen" for the time being, while France's "Eureka" has tended to gain some momentum. West Germany has openly expressed its interest in the project, while the United Kingdom has turned from being indifferent to enthusiastic, and Italy has also expressed in earnest its readiness to participate in it. For this, frequent diplomatic activities have been unfolded, and efforts have been made to make organization preparations for this project.

But how did this come about? Comparing the two projects, "star wars" is purely military, while "Eureka" is for both military and civilian purposes. "Star wars" will inevitably lead to a new arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. At the same time, it will also lead to a "disjunction" between the United States and Western Europe in defense, while the independent nuclear power of France and the United Kingdom will lose its function. Obviously, too many big problems will be involved. While "Eureka" may be used to develop military technology in space, the greater part of it can be used in developing science and technology for civilian use. Not only will it avoid the series of difficult problems mentioned above, but it will also push ahead the unanimity of Western Europe in the development of science and technology, and be very helpful in shortening the gap between Western Europe and the United States and Japan. For some time, the EEC countries have made efforts of all kinds for this; obviously, France's project conforms to the wishes of all Western European countries.

To participate in the U.S. "star wars" project, and to share the results of U.S. technology is really an enticing prospect. However, will the United States really let the Western European countries have a slice of the cake? Regarding the issue of weapons sales, the Western European countries and the United States have bargained repeatedly over the years, but the result has always been a single track, with the United States selling more and Western Europe selling less. Now, if Western Europe takes part in the "star wars" project as a small partner, is there any guarantee that the United States will not monopolize it in the end? Will it not become another single track with endless numbers of qualified Europeans, European technology, and European funds flowing into the United States, with Europe becoming just "contractors" to the United States or "processing factories"? Such worries on the part of the Western European countries is not without grounds. The "star wars" project is inferior to the "Eureka" project, because the latter is entirely Europeanized, and will help to unify Europe in mastering the most advanced technology. But what is more important is that the participation in the U.S. "star wars" will make Europe dependent on the United States for a long time, and they will be restricted by the United States strategically and lose their independent status, while the successes of "Eureka" will strengthen not only the unifying of Europe, but also its independent status.

France's "Eureka" proposal is quite a blow to the U.S. project; at the same time it is a difficult problem compelling its Western European partners to make their own choice. Comparing the two projects, despite all the French project's advantages, it is, however, a long-term benefit and a tentative idea for the distant future; it is not like the U.S. project, an experiment that can be put into practice any time, with special funds already allotted to it (25 billion), and ready personnel (organs already established). Is the best policy to seek far and wide for what lies close at hand? Therefore, some Western European countries are trying their best to avoid making a choice between the two, and to have a foot in both camps. Take West Germany for instance, it has expressed support for France's project, holding that Europe should develop its own technology, but it has simultaneously shown a certain enthusiasm for the U.S. invitation, hoping that the United States will provide West Germany with conditions "on an equal footing" for participating in the research and sharing the technological results. Other Western European countries are taking a similar position.

The United States is not in a position to say anything against France's "Eureka" project, and what concerns it is winning the support of Western Europe for its "star wars" project. As long as "Eureka" does no harm to this objective, the United States will not oppose it. The chief target of the Soviet Union is to upset the U.S. "star wars" project, and it has had no time yet to consider "Eureka." Most likely, the Soviet Union will make use of the contradictions between the two projects to achieve its own aims. Therefore, in dealing with these two projects, the relationship among the various countries is very complicated and the situation is rather delicate.

NORTH, SOUTH KOREAN RED CROSS TALKS END

OW291728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (XINHUA) -- At the 8th round of Korea's North-South Red Cross talks which ended in Seoul today, the two sides agreed to hold the next round of talks in Pyongyang on August 27. According to the Korea Central TV station, head of the DPRK delegation Yi Chong-yul pointed out at today's meeting that his country's new proposal is practical because it expresses the wishes of the separated families and relative, accords with the principle of the International Red Cross and gives consideration to the will of South Korea.

The new proposal is for a package discussion of the five agenda items already agreed upon between the two sides, with the realization of free visits between separated families as well as between relatives as the primary problem. The proposal also calls for an exchange of visits by each side's art troupe headed by their respective Red Cross leaders on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korea's national liberation.

The South Korean chief delegate agreed in principle to discuss the five agenda items. He said the question of free visits by separated families and relatives should be discussed first.

'New Step' in Korean Detente

OW301258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 30 May 85

["Round-Up: New Step To Detente in Korea (by Li Tu and Gao Haorong)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (XINHUA) -- After an interval of 12 years, the Northern and Southern parts of Korea have resumed Red Cross talks in Seoul to discuss the problem of reunifying families and allowing them to visit each other.

This new dialogue follows closely on the heels of another session between the two sides when they met for economic talks on May 17. In addition, a specific date has been agreed on for the next round of talks, indicating that the situation on the Korean peninsula is gradually moving from confrontation to detente.

In this round of talks, the two sides have expressed the same desires and objectives. In most of the speeches, statements and informal conversations during the talks, both sides stressed time and again the urgency and necessity of alleviating the suffering of families separated by the political boundary line.

The representatives of both sides put forward their programs frankly and exchanged views seriously in an atmosphere of calm. In addition, the delegation from the North was welcomed by the local residents.

It was agreed during the talks that a joint office would be opened to handle the reunification of separated families. The exchange of visits by artistic performers was also discussed.

The ninth round of North-South Red Cross talks will be held on August 27 to continue discussion of these issues.

Despite the progress, the two sides still have differences of opinion, and a long and arduous way to go before the realization of national reunification. However, there have been encouraging signs that the trend toward detente on the Korean peninsula will continue.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES COMMENTS ON MACAO

HK290523 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 85

[Announcer-read untitled and undated report filed by (La Bai) and (Lu Weichang), Central Television Station's resident correspondents in Hong Kong]

[Text] Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, arrived in Macao on 27 May for a 1-day visit. During his visit yesterday, President Eanes indicated [biao shi] that his visit to China was a successful one, that China and Portugal did not have any difference of opinion on issues [bu xie tiao di wen ti], and that it is estimated that Sino-Portuguese talks on the Macao issue will be carried out next year.

President Eanes also indicated: When China and Portugal established diplomatic relations in 1979, both sides reached an understanding on the issue concerning sovereignty over Macao. At that time, Portugal declared that sovereignty over Macao belongs to China. Therefore, Sino-Portuguese talks on the Macao issue will concentrate on discussing the transfer of administrative power [guan zhi quan].

Additional Coverage

For Lisbon coverage of the visit to Macao and the PRC by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes including his comments on the talks covering the transfer of Macao's administration to China, see the Portugal section of the 30 May **Western Europe DAILY REPORT**.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PRC DELEGATION

OW290837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Vienna, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Austria highly appraises China's foreign policy and appreciates China's statement that "all countries, big or small, are equal" and China's active support to Austria's policy of independence and neutrality, said Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz here today.

Gratz said this when meeting with a Chinese good-will delegation headed by Zhang Yuhuan, chairman of the Standing Committee of People's Congress of Guizhou Province. He expressed the hope that the friendly cooperative ties between Austria and China will be further developed and that Austria wants to promote the economic and cultural cooperation and exchanges with China and other countries.

Gratz will accompany Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschaefer to visit China this September. He said he will be very glad to have the opportunity to visit China.

The 6-member Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday for a two-week visit at the invitation of the Austria-China Friendship Association.

SWEDEN'S INGVAR CARLSSON MEETS PRC GROUP

OW290747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Stockholm, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Swedish Vice-Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson met here this afternoon with a Chinese science and technology delegation headed by Yang Jun, vice-chairman of the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the ties of cooperation linking the two countries in the field of science and technology and hoped they would increase.

Carlsson briefed the Chinese guests on future Swedish programs and strategy for scientific and technological development. In return, Yang Jun outlined China's current policy on scientific and technological development. The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday and will also visit Malmoe and Gothenburg. They leave for Norway on June 2.

WAN LI, BULGARIAN MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW261224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li said here today that China and Bulgaria can undertake cooperation in electronics industry, trade and other areas.

At a meeting with Bulgarian Minister of Machine-Building Ognyan Doynov and his party here this afternoon, Wan Li said the Bulgarian minister's visit to China is a success. This visit has played a great role in promoting bilateral cooperation in industry, particularly machine-building industry, he added.

Doynov told Wan Li that he was satisfied with his visit to Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai. During the visit, he said, he was very pleased to note achievements China had made in its socialist construction, especially in industry over the past few years.

He said that China, a grain importer in the past, has now become a grain exporter, and started its modernization. This demonstrates that there exist great potentials for its advance. Doynov said Bulgaria is willing to develop its economic relations with China on the basis of mutual benefit.

Doynov conveyed Bulgarian leaders' regards to Wan Li and other Chinese leaders. Wan Li also asked Doynov to convey greetings of Premier Zhao Ziyang and himself to Bulgarian leaders.

Present on the occasion were Jiang Zemin, minister of electronics industry, and Bulgarian Ambassador to China Doncho Donchev.

Doynov and his party have come as guests of Jiang Zemin. During their stay in Beijing, they attended the opening ceremony of a Bulgarian machine-building exhibition.

ZHENG TIANXIANG FETES ROMANIAN COURT PRESIDENT

OW281801 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tianxiang, president of China's Supreme People's Court, hosted a dinner here this evening for a delegation from the Romanian Supreme Court led by its President Ioan Salajan.

Zheng, who visited Romania six months ago, said in his toast that the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania maintained traditional revolutionary friendship and cooperation. He expressed the belief that friendly exchanges between judicial departments of the two countries would contribute to Sino-Romanian friendship.

Salajan also said that frequent exchanges between judicial departments of the two countries, which had many things in common, could benefit both sides. By learning from each other's judiciary, the two countries could improve their legal systems, he added.

Yang Yichen Meets Salajan

OW291225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Yang Yichen, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, met and had a cordial talk here this afternoon with a delegation from the Romanian Supreme Court led by its President Ioan Salajan.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH ROMANIAN BANK PRESIDENT

OW281514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, met with Gheorghe Popescu, president of Investment Bank of Romania, here this afternoon. Chen Muhua briefed the visitor on the restructuring of China's banking system and the present-day economic situation in China. Arriving here yesterday, Gheorghe Popescu had business discussions with Zhou Daijong, president of the People's Construction Bank of China, earlier today.

YANG DEZHI HOSTS ROMANIAN ARMY OFFICERS

OW271825 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a dinner here this evening for a group of vacationing Romanian Army officers led by Lieutenant General Ion Dindareanu. Also present were Xu Huizi, deputy chief of P.L.A. General Staff, and Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China. The Romanian visitors will leave here for home tomorrow.

QIAN QICHEN MEETS HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW300212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0128 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met here today with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and had an exchange of views with him on some international issues and on further development of bilateral relations. Qian, who was accompanying Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng for a visit here, also had held talks earlier today with his Hungarian counterpart Istvan Roska. Both the meeting and the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

HU QIAOMU MEETS WITH GDR JOURNALIST GROUP

OW251152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qiaomu, Political Bureau member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today that there were broad prospects for cooperation between China and the German Democratic Republic. "Our two countries, parties and peoples need closer cooperation," he added.

Hu made these remarks in a meeting with a delegation from ALLGEMEINER DEUTSCHER NACHRICHTENDIENST (ADN) led by Director-General Gunter Potschke. Hu hoped that the two countries would expand cooperation in newsreporting and other fields to deepen mutual understanding.

Potschke said that exchanges between the two peoples in the press and other fields were becoming more and more important along with the development of relations between the two countries. He expressed the belief that cooperation between ADN and XINHUA NEWS AGENCY would help the two peoples better understand the socialist construction and life in each other's country.

Hu also briefed the visitors on China's economic reforms.

LEBANESE CONFLICT DRAWS COMMENT FROM PRC

Foreign Ministry on Situation

OW250832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- China today appeals to the Lebanese Shi'ite "Amal" movement and the Palestinian forces that they immediately cease hostilities and resolve their differences peacefully. In a statement to this effect, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here this afternoon:

"Right now, a large-scale armed clash between the Lebanese Shi'ite 'Amal' movement and the Palestinian forces is going on in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

"The Palestinian and Lebanese people are suffering from misery, from the casualties and bloodshed of innocents," he added.

"This incident has aroused the grave concern and worry of all the peace-loving countries and people who support the just cause of Arab people," he said.

The spokesman said: "It is the fervent hope of the Chinese Government and people that the two conflicting sides will, setting store by the overall interests of the cause of Palestine and the whole Arab nation, stop fighting immediately and resolve their differences through peaceful consultations."

RENMIN RIBAO Urges Halt

HK241542 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Stop the Internal Strife"]

[Text] A large-scale armed conflict between the Lebanese Shi'ite "movement of the deprived" [xi wang yun dong 1585 2598 6663 0520] (that is, the "Amal" movement) and the various Palestinian factions has been going on for 2 days in Beirut. The Palestinian fighters and people and the Lebanese people are innocently subjected to bloodshed and forced to make sacrifices. This unfortunate conflict among brothers has caused serious concern and uneasiness in international community.

For a long time, the Palestinian armed forces and the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal have struggled against the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion. Their just struggle has won the respect and support of the justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world. The Israeli aggressors are still occupying the Arab land, including the southern part of Lebanon. They try hard to wipe out the Palestinian armed forces who are struggling for the restoration of their national rights and to provoke disputes among the various religious factions in Lebanon in order to cash in on the situation. In the face of this common enemy, the Palestinians, the Lebanese, and all Arab people are facing the same fate; that is, only by jointly striking back at the aggressors in unity can they survive. Arab in-fighting can only please enemies and worry allies, and is not conducive to the development of the Arab national liberation cause.

The armed conflict occurring in Beirut has grieved the Arab world at large and has caused great worry among countries supporting the just cause of the Arab people.

The Chinese people, as close friends of the Arab people, sincerely hope the warring sides will come to support the common Palestinian and Arab cause, lay down the weapons trained on the chests of their brothers, and solve their differences through peaceful negotiations. This will not only conform to the overall interests of the Arab people, but also help promote peace and stability in Lebanon. Only by attaching importance to the overall situation and safeguarding and promoting the Arab people's unity will it be possible to overcome the difficulties and hardships on the road of advance and to win victories in their national liberation cause.

RENMIN RIBAO Views Conflict

HK280402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 6

["Roundup" by Zhu Mengkui: "The Change of the 'Lebanese Forces' and the Political Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] A new change has taken place recently in the situation in Lebanon. The Executive Committee of the "Lebanese Forces" was reorganized on 9 May, with Elie Hubaykah replacing Samir Ja'Ja' as its chairman. As soon as he won the election, Hubaykah issued a policy statement, saying that the "Lebanese Forces" would cease to be dependent on Israel and would agree to the "Arab choice." He emphasized Syria's "basic position" in this choice and called on various groups to hold dialogues and to coexist. This change has attracted general attention from world opinion.

The Christian forces represented by the Phalangist Party for a long time occupied the leading position in the Lebanese Government. Under the pretext of objecting to the Lebanese Government's submitting to Syria and the Lebanese Muslim groups, Ja'Ja' and others staged an "uprising" within the Phalangist Party on 12 March and decided that the "Lebanese Forces" would separate from the Phalangist Party and become independent. On 18 March, the armed forces led by Ja'Ja' launched a large-scale armed conflict in Saida and other areas. Ja'Ja' also used force to drive large groups of Christian residents to resettle in Jezzine and other places. This resembled Israel's plan of driving the Shi'ite Muslim residents in south Lebanon to move north to the "safety region." This adventurous action aggravated the hostility between the Christian and the Muslim groups in Lebanon and sharpened the inherent contradiction between Syria and the Lebanese Christian groups. The defeat of Israel in its war of aggression against Lebanon and the split in the Phalangist Party greatly weakened the forces of the Christian groups. On 28 April, Muslim militiamen and Palestinian armed personnel launched a counterattack, administering a serious defeat on the "Lebanese Forces."

This was the background on which Ja'Ja' fell out of power and the "Lebanese Forces" were reorganized, announced the policy of changes, and proposed dialogues. Syria superficially gave a "cold response" to this. In this letter to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said that "Syria still takes President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Government and National Assembly as the only other party in its dialogue and refuses to hold dialogue with any 'symbol of Israel' (referring to the Christian militia)."

At the same time, however, he kept close watch on the next concrete step which Hubaykah might take. The Lebanese Shi'ite "Amal" movement leader Nabin Berri and the Druze militia leader Walid Junblatt separately made announcements, turning down Hubaykah's proposal on holding dialogues and putting forward the concrete demand of improving the political and military status of the Muslim groups. With the date of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon drawing near, the Muslim armed forces which are controlling places of military importance and the vital communication lines have become a decisive factor in the political life in Lebanon. Meanwhile, Syria has been exerting increasingly more influence on Lebanon and will continue to play an important role in the future of the situation in Lebanon.

The political situation in Lebanon has always been changeable and unpredictable. The reconciliatory signal issued by the "Lebanese Forces" at present shows that the Christian groups in the new situation want to change their unfavorable conditions and hope to ease their strained relations with the Muslim groups and Syria. This also is advantageous to President al-Jumayyil's policy of relying on Syria to settle the Lebanese crisis. It is reported that the Syrian and Lebanese leaders will meet in the near future to discuss the way to settle the current Lebanese crisis. If the Christian and Muslim groups will hold dialogues and stop attacking each other, this will help ease the situation in Lebanon. However, in Lebanon there are numerous sects and groups which are contradictory to each other, and the external forces will try to intervene by various means. Perhaps the Lebanese situation cannot be really stabilized with a short period of time.

XINHUA on Fighting for Camps

OW291948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 29 May 85

["News Analysis: Bloody Fighting Raging in Beirut (by Wang Lianzhi)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- The bloody battle between the Lebanese Shi'ite Moslem Amal militia and Palestinian fighters in Beirut entered its tenth day today with a casualty toll of more than 2,100.

The battle is one of the fiercest in the last ten years, Beirut observers pointed out. On May 19, the Amal movement threw 2,000 gunmen backed with tanks and armoured vehicles to attack the three Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah near Beirut and met with strong resistance by the Palestinian fighters.

Apparently the battle was triggered off by the Amal militia's kidnapping of a pro-Palestinian "Murabitun" militia chief at the international airport and the later assault by the Palestinian gunmen on an Amal patrol in the southern suburbs of Beirut. Actually, the warring sides are fighting each other to determine whether the Palestinian forces will be expelled from Lebanon and who will control the refugee camps.

Since a similar attack by Jordan on the Palestinian forces and refugee camps in September, 1970, Lebanon has become the only fortress for the surviving 15,000-man Palestinian forces to continue their struggle against Israel. Various Lebanese factions have taken different positions towards the presence of the Palestinian fighters in the country and they have been locked in a prolonged civil war since 1975.

The Moslem forces, with the support of the Palestinian guerrillas, had gained strength in battling the Christian Phalangists. However, the Amal movement, backed by Syria and Iran, has since its formation in 1976, resented the Palestinian presence in southern Lebanon. In its view, the presence of the Palestinian forces in the south has touched off waves of Israeli reprisal attacks.

The latest clash erupted just a time when Israel is completing its phased withdrawal. Amal militia leader Nabih Berri declared on many occasions that the south would no longer serve as a base to stage attacks on Israel. The movement also asked the Palestinian fighters to hand over their arms and let the Lebanese Government run the Palestinian refugee camps.

It is note worthy that the fighting Lebanese factions are putting aside their differences in order to prevent the possible return of the Palestinian guerrillas to the south. Former allies of the PLO, the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party and the Sunni Moslem group, have also stated that they will not allow the PLO forces to rebuild their military bases in the south.

On the Palestinian side, the warring PLO factions are closing their ranks as they confront the Amal militia's attacks. In the past several days, PLO dissident groups have united in the encircled camps and concentrated their forces to fight the Amal militia. Their artillery force also shelled the Amal militia's positions from nearby mountains.

Syria is siding with the Amal movement in the conflict. It held PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat responsible for the fighting and favours the Amal-proposed ceasefire, which stressed that the Palestinians should hand over their arms to the Moslem dominated Sixth Brigade of the Lebanese Army and leave the latter the responsibility for maintaining the security of the refugee camps.

Pointing to the involvement of the Sixth Army Brigade in the fighting, the Damascus-based Palestine National Salvation Front rejected the truce proposal and criticized Syria for its stand.

The fratricidal battle has drawn world-wide attention and particularly caused anxiety to Arab countries. Many Arab leaders are striving for an immediate end to the fighting but so far no substantial progress has been made.

CPC DECISION ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM PUBLICIZED

OW291221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 8 May 85

[Capitalized passages transmitted in boldface]

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- DECISION OF THE CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON REFORM OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM (27 May 1985)

I. THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE OF REFORM OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE NATION AND TO PRODUCE MORE ABLE PEOPLE

The decision on reform of the economic structure, adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, has opened a broad avenue for big development in our country's social productive forces, and for a significant uplift to the nation's socialist material and spiritual civilizations. From now on, able people hold the important key to the success, or failure, of our cause; and to solve the problem of able people, our education must be significantly developed, on the basis of economic development.

Education must serve socialist construction, which must, in turn, depend on education. The magnificent task of socialist modernization requires us, not only to freely use, and make an effort to improve, available talent, but also significantly heighten the whole party's understanding of educational work; bear in mind the needs of modernization, the world, and the future; and, for the sake of the nation's economic and social development during the 1990's and into the early 21st century, bring up large numbers of proficient personnel, who adhere to the socialist course. Millions upon millions of educated, skilled, and professionally competent workers for the industrial, agricultural, commercial, and various other trades and professions must be trained. Millions of factory directors, managers, engineers, agronomists, economic managers, accountants, statisticians, and other economic and technical personnel, who have exploratory capability, and who are knowledgeable in modern science, technology, and management must also be trained. Millions of educators, scientists, doctors, theoreticians, cultural workers, journalists, editors, publishers, lawyers, diplomats, and military experts, as well as all types of party and government personnel, who can cope with the needs in the development of modern science and culture, and the new technological revolution, must be trained. These people ought to be imbued with lofty aspirations, be morally sound, well disciplined, educated, and love the socialist motherland and the socialist cause; they must work hard, with a spirit of devotion, to make China prosperous and powerful, and improve the well-being of the people; and they must also be independent thinkers, with the scientific spirit of constantly searching for knowledge, seeking truth from facts, and boldly producing new ideas. These are great and gigantic tasks for our country's educational development and reform.

Since the founding of the republic, our country's educational development has followed a tortuous course. After taking over and reforming the schools of old China shortly after liberation, and following the educational reform, focusing on reorganizing the institutes and departments of various schools of higher education, we turned old China's semicolonial and semifeudal educational system into a socialist one. Thanks to the hard work of the broad masses of educational workers, conspicuous achievements in education, unprecedented in Chinese history, have been registered in the past 30 years and more. Today, the overwhelming majority of the broad masses of educational workers and mainstay forces working on all fronts in the country are people raised since the founding of the nation.

Since the late 1950's however, owing to the failure to shift the emphasis of the party's work to economic construction, and to the influence of the "leftist" ideology of "taking class struggle as the key link," the educational cause, instead of being regarded as important, was repeatedly and lengthily rebuffed by "leftist" political movements. Because of the "Great Cultural Revolution," such "leftist" mistakes even developed into radical actions, discrediting knowledge and eliminating education. Consequently, the cause of education was seriously ravaged, the broad masses of educators were severely persecuted, the growth of a whole generation of young people was retarded, and the already narrowed gap between China and other developed countries in many areas of education again widened.

Through eliminating chaos and restoring order in guiding ideology after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, the CPC Central Committee made a series of new judgments and policy decisions on education, thereby revitalizing education in our country, and enabling it to regain a sound footing. However, the erroneous thinking of belittling education, knowledge, and talent still exists, the "leftist" ideological influence on education has not yet been eliminated; the situation in which education is not in keeping with the modernization drive has not been completely changed. China's backward education and defects in the educational system pose serious problems, especially in view of opening the country to the outside world, invigorating the domestic economy, and unfolding economic structural reform in an all-round manner. Major problems can be seen in the following fields:

1. In assigning administrative powers for education, government departments concerned have exercised rigid control over schools, particularly over institutes of higher learning, which has sapped their vigor, while failing to effectively control matters under their jurisdiction.
2. In educational structure, we face shortcomings in weak elementary education, serious shortages of schools, qualified teachers, and necessary facilities, retarded development of vocational and technical education to meet pressing needs in economic construction, and lack of coordination between various departments and levels of higher education.
3. In educational guidelines, curricula, and methods, the present system has failed to train students to live and think independently from childhood, foster the spirit of aspiring to dedicate themselves to a strong and prosperous motherland, and creatively apply Marxism to educating the students. Outdated textbooks, rigid teaching methods, indifference to practical training, and over-specialization in certain faculties have also been incompatible with the needs of economic and social development and, at varying degrees, have hampered the development of modern science and culture in China.

The CPC Central Committee holds that, in order to radically change the situation, it is first necessary to systematically carry out reform in the educational system. While reforming the administrative system and strengthening macroscopic management, it is necessary to resolutely simplify administration, and delegate powers to lower levels by granting schools more decision-making powers, as well as readjusting the educational structure, and reforming the labor and personnel system accordingly. It is also necessary to reform the educational guidelines, curricula, and methods not in keeping with the socialist modernization program. Through carrying out reform, we must create a new situation in which elementary education is effectively strengthened, vocational and technical education expands rapidly, the potential and vigor of institutes of higher learning are brought into full play, both curricular and extra-curricular activities are given due attention, and education at various levels, and in various forms, is capable of positively meeting the many-sided needs of economic and social development.

In promoting education, it is imperative to increase investment. For some time to come, the increase of educational appropriation by both central and local government must be greater than the increase of regular financial revenues, and the average educational funds per student enrolled in the school must also be gradually increased. Currently, there are always a few leading cadres at various levels who, indifferent to serious waste, would rather spend money on unnecessary undertakings than even a penny on education. Such a situation must be changed. However, we must also realize that the government's investment in education is, after all, restricted by the level of its economic development. Therefore, the current financial difficulty in running schools and low remuneration for teachers can only be gradually improved. Now the problem is how to use the limited financial and material resources to promote education, and meet the urgent needs of the socialist modernization program. The solution to the problem requires us, through carrying out reforms, to more effectively harness the enthusiasm of governments at various levels, the vast numbers of teachers, students, and faculty members, and various social quarters to work, with one heart and one mind, in seeking more ways and means, and bringing into full play the potential in all fields, so that education can advance more wholesomely, year after year. Comrades of the whole party and people throughout the country should strive for this goal, which can be achieved through earnest efforts.

II. VARIOUS LOCALITIES WILL UNDERTAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING BASIC EDUCATION AND IMPLEMENT 9-YEAR COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN A SYSTEMATIC WAY

The principle of implementing 9-year compulsory education and having various localities assume responsibility for developing basic education at different levels will be the foundation for developing our country's educational work and improving the educational system. Compulsory education means national education, which all school-age children and youths must receive, according to law. It must be guaranteed by the state, society, and the family. It is a necessity in developing modern production, and is required in modern social life. It is a symbol of modern civilization. Our country's basic education is still quite backward. This is in sharp contradiction to our people's urgent desire to build our country into a prosperous, powerful, democratic, and civilized modern socialist state. We must not let the situation continue. Now, we definitely have the need, and are able, to consider implementation of the 9-year compulsory education as a thing of prime importance in raising the quality of our nation and promoting the prosperity of our country, and conspicuously further the task. We must mobilize the entire party and all society and people of all nationalities in our country, to actively, and systematically, implement the task with maximum effort. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate a compulsory education law, and promulgate it after being examined and approved by the NPC.

In view of the vast size of our country, and the uneven economic and cultural development, the requirement and contents of compulsory education must also be diverse, in line with local conditions. The whole country can roughly be divided into three categories:

The first includes cities, economically developed areas in coastal provinces, and a small number of developed areas in the hinterland, accounting for about a quarter the total population of our country. In this category, many places have already popularized junior middle schools. The rest should grasp the popularization of junior middle schools, according to fixed quality and quantity, and complete the task by about 1990.

The second category includes towns and villages with medium level development, accounting for about half the total population of our country. In those places, it is necessary to first grasp the popularization of primary school education, according to fixed quality and quantity. At the same time, those places should make preparations for popularizing general, vocational, and technical education at junior middle school level by about 1995.

The third category includes economically backward areas, which account for about a quarter of the total population of our country. In those areas, it is necessary to adopt various forms to popularize basic education at various levels, according to the economic development situation. The state will do its best to support the development of education in those areas.

The state will also assist areas inhabited by minority nationalities, to speed up the development of educational work.

The people's congresses at various levels in various localities are to formulate regulations for implementing compulsory education, according to local conditions, and decide steps, methods, and deadlines for promoting 9-year compulsory education in their respective localities.

While implementing 9-year compulsory education, it is also necessary to make great efforts to develop preschool education and special education for blind, deaf-mute, disabled, and mentally retarded children.

Building a contingent of qualified teachers in sufficient numbers and stability is fundamental to implementing compulsory education and raising the level of basic education. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt special measures to raise the social status and living conditions and wages of teachers of middle and primary schools and kindergartens, to encourage them to make education their life's work. At the same time, it is necessary to train, and examine, the present teachers in a serious manner. It is necessary to consider development of normal education and training of present teachers as a strategic measure in developing educational work. We should vigorously advocate, and encourage, teachers to make self-study and learn from each other while teaching. It is necessary to hold correspondence courses and radio and TV lectures for on-the-job teachers, effectively run advanced schools for teachers, and train teachers, on a rotational basis, by states and in groups, using the existing facilities. It is also necessary to mobilize, select, and organize teachers and senior students of schools of higher learning, research personnel from research institutes, and cadres of party and government organizations, who have good qualifications, to take part in the work of systematically training middle and primary school teachers. In short, it is necessary to qualify the overwhelming majority of teachers within 5 years, or in a slightly longer period. After that, only those with qualified record of formal schooling or certificate of examination can teach. It is necessary to vigorously develop, and strengthen normal education from kindergarten to senior middle school level. Normal schools should adhere to the thinking of serving primary and secondary education, and all graduates of normal schools should be assigned to teaching positions at various schools. Some graduates of schools of higher learning should also be assigned to teaching positions at various schools. No organizations or units may transfer qualified middle and primary school teachers and assign them to other work.

Jurisdiction over basic education lies with the local authorities. The central authorities will decide on the cardinal principles and policies, as well as on the macroscopic plans, while the local authorities have the responsibility and power to formulate, and implement, specific policies, rules, regulations, and plans, as well as supervise, manage, and inspect schools.

Provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will decide how the administrative responsibilities should be divided among the provincial, city (prefectural), county, and township levels. To guarantee local educational development, in addition to state appropriations, an appropriate proportion of the local reserve financial resources should be used on education. Township financial revenues should be used mainly on education. Local authorities may collect additional educational fees. This money will first be used to improve teaching facilities for basic education, not for other purposes. The local authorities should encourage and instruct state-run enterprises, social organizations, and individuals to run schools. They should encourage units, collectives, and individuals to voluntarily donate funds to educational undertakings. It is not permitted to forcefully apportion contributions. Meanwhile, it is necessary to lessen the schools' economic burdens by strictly limiting all quarters from collecting fees from schools.

III. READJUST SECONDARY EDUCATION, ENERGETICALLY DEVELOP VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The socialist modernization drive not only needs senior experts in science and technology, but also urgently needs tens of millions of intermediate and primary technicians, managerial personnel, and skilled workers, who have completed sound vocational and technical education, as well as other urban and rural workers, who have received sound vocational training. Without this mighty contingent of technical workers, advanced science and technology and equipment cannot be turned into practical productive forces. However, currently, vocational and technical education is precisely the weakest link in China's education as a whole. Effective measures should be taken to change this situation, and great efforts should be made to considerably boost vocational and technical education.

We have stressed the importance of vocational and technical education for years, but no significant progress has been made. An important reason is that, over the years, we have not adequately demanded that employees be politically, educationally, and technically equipped. Besides, the decadent idea that vocational and technical education is contemptible, which is left over from history, is deep-rooted. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct education in the whole party and society, and foster the idea that any occupation is honorable and capable of producing distinguished people, and that those who seek employment should be skilled, and politically and educationally equipped. While reforming the educational system, we should reform the related rules and regulations on labor and personnel, and follow the principle of "offering jobs after training has been completed." When recruiting workers in the future, all units should first select the best form among graduates of vocational and technical schools. All employees, primarily professionals and technicians, should pass tests and obtain certification before being offered jobs, just like a driver should pass a test and receive a driver's licence before he is allowed to drive. The departments concerned should work out decrees, and gradually implement rules and regulations.

In order to vigorously develop vocational and technical education, Chinese youngsters should, in general, be screened at the middle school stage. Some graduates of junior middle schools will enter ordinary senior middle schools, while others will receive vocational and technical education at senior middle school level; some graduates of senior middle schools will enter ordinary universities, while others will receive college-level vocational and technical education. Primary school graduates, who have received vocational and technical education at junior middle school level, may be employed, or they may continue their academic pursuits. Students who have not entered the ordinary senior middle schools, ordinary colleges, or vocational and technical schools, may be employed after undergoing short-term vocational and technical training.

It is necessary to fully tap the potential of the existing secondary specialized schools and skilled workers' schools, recruiting more students for them. Some ordinary senior middle schools should be modified into senior middle vocational schools, or more vocational classes may be set up in ordinary senior middle schools. Through these measures, and the newly-built schools of this type, in the next 5 years or so, we should strive to make the number of students enrolled at senior middle vocational and technical schools about the same as that at ordinary senior middle schools, and end the present unreasonable situation in the structure of secondary education.

To develop vocational and technical education, it is necessary to focus on the secondary level, make secondary specialized schools the mainstay, actively develop college-level vocational and technical educational institutions, which will primarily enroll graduates from secondary vocational and technical schools in related fields, or on-the-job personnel, who have practical experience in their specialties, and who have qualified by examination. This will gradually lead to the establishment of a system of vocational and technical education, stretching from primary to senior levels, having proper coordination with the related occupations, being reasonable in structure, and capable of linking up with ordinary education.

Secondary vocational and technical education should be closely oriented to meeting the needs of economic and social development. In urban areas, it should meet the needs of raising the enterprises' technical and managerial levels, and to develop tertiary industry. In rural areas, it should meet the needs of readjusting the production structure, and the needs of peasants to get rich through hard work. Training in vocational skills should be stressed, but the scope of training should not be too narrow. Basic education should also be properly coordinated to meet the needs of prolonged and extensive employment, technical innovations, and advanced studies. Meanwhile, it is necessary to attach importance to education in vocational ethics and discipline.

To develop vocational and technical education, it is necessary to fully arouse the enthusiasm of enterprises and establishments, as well as professional departments, and to encourage collectives, individuals, and other social organizations to run schools. All units and departments should be encouraged to independently, or jointly, run vocational and technical schools, or they may cosponsor these schools with the educational departments. In addition to training qualified personnel for the sponsoring units and departments, these schools may also be entrusted by other units to train qualified personnel and enroll self-financed students.

The current serious lack of teachers is an outstanding problem in the development of secondary vocational and technical education. Schools run by all units and departments should first self-reliantly solve the problem of professional and technical teachers. Meanwhile, they may hire teachers, scientists, and technicians of other units to be part-time teachers, or they may invite professional technicians and skilled craftsmen to impart skills. It is necessary to establish vocational and technical teachers' colleges. Colleges, universities, and research institutes in related fields should be responsible for training teachers for vocational and technical education, so that professional teachers are readily available. Secondary vocational and technical education is mainly under the local authorities. Schools in this category, sponsored by the central departments, also require coordination and cooperation from local authorities.

IV. REFORM THE ENROLLMENT PLAN AND GRADUATE-ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AND EXPAND THEIR POWER OF DECISION IN MANAGEMENT

Institutions of higher education are charged with the important tasks of training advanced specialized personnel and developing science, technology, and culture.

The strategic objective of China's development of higher education is to build a system with adequate branches, rational levels and ratios, and of a size comparable to China's economic strength, by the end of the century; a system which can enable us to train advanced, specialized personnel basically at home; and a system which is more helpful to our achieving scientific and technological development independently, and to our solving major theoretic and practical problems in the course of socialist modernization. The key to success in reform of the higher education system, for the purpose of attaining this objective, is to change the management system of excessive government control over the institutions of higher education, expand decision-making in the institutions of higher education in school management under the guidance of unified educational policies and plans of the state, strengthen the connection of the institutions of higher education with production organizations, scientific research organizations, and other social establishments, and enable the institutions of higher education to take the initiative and ability to meet the needs of economic and social development.

It is necessary to reform the student enrollment and the graduate-assignment systems of universities and colleges. Instead of the practice of enrolling college students and placing college graduates under unified state plans, we should adopt the following three practices:

1. Enrollment according to state plan -- We should do a good job in formulating an overall plan for the development of higher education, and in making intermediate and long-range forecasts of manpower demands, effectively improve student enrollment planning, and strive to overcome the lack of coordination between the student enrollment plan and the present and future needs of the state. After-graduation job placement for students so enrolled will be made under a system which takes into account the graduates' inclinations, the recommendations of colleges, and the employers' requirements. A certain number of students with specific needs should be enrolled, in accordance with the state student enrollment plan, to ensure that outlying regions, and trades and professions with tough working conditions, get a certain number of graduates to work for them. The graduates, who are assigned to such regions and trades and professions, will receive better pay. In order to meet national defense needs, a certain number of graduates should be trained for the PLA.

2. Enrollment at employers' request -- In order to encourage schools to tap their potential in training more students, and satisfy the needs of society for qualified personnel, the system of training students by schools at employers' request, which has proven effective in recent years, should be continued, and gradually extended, so that it becomes an important supplement to the state student enrollment plan. Employers making the requests, should pay a certain amount of the training fees to the school, according to contract, and the students should fulfill contract obligations to work for the employer after graduation.

3. A small number of students, who attend schools at their own expense, may be enrolled in addition to the students enrolled under the state plan. Such students are required to pay for tuition and other expenses. After graduation, they will seek jobs by themselves, or with recommendations from the schools. All students must pass entrance examinations administered by the state before they are enrolled by the schools.

It is necessary to reform the people's financial aid system. Students of teachers' colleges and students who are to work under very tough conditions after graduation will be provided with free tuition, room and board by the state.

Scholarships will be awarded to students with outstanding scholastic achievements. Necessary financial aid will be given to students who have financial difficulties. Students who are currently enrolled in colleges will continue to be subject to existing provisions.

It is necessary to expand the power of decision of the institutions of higher education in management. The institutions of higher education have the following powers, provided they implement the policies, decrees, and plans of the state: the power to enroll students at employers' request, and students at their own expense, in addition to state planned enrollment; the power to readjust the objectives of various disciplines, formulate teaching plans and programs, and compile, and select, teaching material; the power to accept projects from, or cooperate with, other social establishments for scientific research and technological development, as well as setting up combines involving teaching, scientific research, and production; the power to suggest appointments and removals of dispose of capital construction investment and or funds allocated by the state; and the power to develop international educational and academic exchanges, by using their own funds. The state may delegate other powers to certain institutions of higher education, according to their special conditions. At the same time, the state, and its educational administrative department, should improve guidance and management over higher education in terms of the whole system. The educational administrative department should organize educational circles, intellectual circles, and employer organizations to make periodic appraisal of the performance of universities and colleges. Those with good achievements should be encouraged with honors and material awards, and those with poor management should be consolidate, or even closed down.

In order to mobilize the initiative of governments at all levels in running schools, we should implement a three-level school management system -- namely, at the central, provincial (autonomous regional and municipal), and major city levels. Institutions of higher education, run by central departments and local authorities, should first satisfy the needs of training personnel for the sponsoring departments and localities. At the same time, they should bring into play their potential for training students for other departments and organizations at the latter's request, and actively initiate joint efforts between the departments and the localities to run schools.

The structure of higher education should be readjusted and reformed according to the needs of economic construction, social development and scientific and technological progress. We should change the irrational ratios of branches and disciplines of higher education, accelerate development of weak departments and disciplines, such as finance and economics, political science and law, and management, and support the growth of new and frontier science courses. We should change the irrational ratio between regular and specialized colleges, with emphasis on acceleration of the development of specialized colleges. Regular colleges should undertake reform, expansion, and association of various forms, to bring their potential into full play. Generally speaking, we shall not set up additional regular colleges in the near future.

In accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the science and technology system, we should give full play to the strong points of the institutions of higher education in having comprehensive courses and many teachers, graduates, and senior year students, and make institutions of higher education contribute more to scientific and technological development. In order to enhance our scientific research ability, and train outstanding specialized personnel, we should improve the training system for graduate students.

We should set up a number of major courses, in accordance with the principle of making appraisal by persons of the same specialities, and giving support to well-taught courses. A school offering many major courses is bound to become an educational, as well as a scientific, research center.

While reforming the system of higher education, it is an extremely important and pressing task to reform the curricula, methods, and plans, and raise the quality of teaching, in accordance with the principle of integrating theory with practice, and the guidelines of dialectical and historical materialism. It is necessary, in the light of the existing shortcomings, to actively try out various reforms, such as improving the situation of over-specialization in certain faculties, refining and updating the curricula, intensifying practical training, reducing the number of required subjects, while adding more elective subjects, instituting a credit and double-degree systems, increasing the hours for self- and after-school study, and unfolding work-study programs in a guided manner. In order to raise the teaching and academic standard of the teachers, in schools where conditions permit, teachers, at and above the level of associate professor, assuming a relatively heavy teaching duty, should be given a year's leave in every 5 from now on, especially for advanced study, scientific research, or academic exchanges. Maximum efforts should be made to improve the material conditions of teach, increase the means of modern teaching, and upgrade, and replenish, laboratories and libraries.

Reform of logistic services for institutes of higher learning is vital to ensure the smooth progress of all educational reforms. The direction of reform is to solicit the local community's involvement in logistic services. Leading party and government organs of the community where the school is located should shoulder responsibility for reform.

STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP AND MOBILIZE ALL POSITIVE FACTORS TO ENSURE SMOOTH PROGRESS OF REFORM OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

In the course of reforming the educational system, it is necessary to respect the law and characteristics of educational work, by persistently seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality. It is necessary to map out a centralized and unified plan for all major guidelines, while allowing flexibility in specific details. Forcibly implementing a reform and rushing headlong into mass action are by no means permissible. It is necessary to pay keen attention to trying out reform, and steadfastly and prudently carry it out. Reform measures, involving the overall situation and a wide range of areas, should be approved by higher authority.

In the entire course of reforming the educational system, it is necessary to bear in mind that the fundamental goal of reform is to raise the quality of the nation, and train more, and better talented, people. The basic criterion for evaluating the work of any school is not its economic income but, rather, the number, and quality, of talented people it has trained. By firmly bearing this principle in mind, we shall not lose our bearings in the reform.

In order to strengthen party and government leadership over educational work, a state educational commission is to be set up to take charge of the work of controlling the general guidelines, mapping out an overall plan for the complete development of education, coordinating various departments' work concerning education, and making unified arrangements, and guidance, for reform of the educational system. While simplifying the administration, and delegating powers to lower levels, it is also necessary to step up the work of enacting laws concerning education.

In view of the greater powers and responsibility for promoting education by all localities, party committees and governments at various levels must, in accordance with the policy decision adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress, place education in an important strategic position, regarding the development of education as one of their main tasks, and one of the important aspects in evaluating the performance of lower by higher levels. It should be especially pointed out, after introduction of the agricultural production responsibility system in rural areas, grass-roots party organizations in the countryside should devote more energy to ideological and political education, general knowledge, and technical education among party members and the masses of people, and strive to promote the undertaking of education in each village and township. The CPC Central Committee holds that the new economic and educational systems will enable all localities to bring into full play their economic and cultural potential in speeding up the development of education. We must admit the uneven economic and cultural development, not only among various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in the country, but also within a province, city, and county. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage an area to become developed in education first, while urging the advanced to help backward areas to achieve common development in education.

To reform the educational system, we must arouse the enthusiasm of all quarters, particularly that of teachers. The nation today already has a contingent of nearly 10 million teachers. Over a long period, most of these teachers have steadfastly trusted the party, loved the socialist motherland, and remained loyal to the cause of education, no matter how hard their lives, or what political storms they have gone through. They really are people of exemplary virtue. In reforming the educational system, we must closely rely on teachers, earnestly listen to their opinions, and give full play to their roles. All major reforms within the campuses should be fully discussed with teachers. Following development of the national economy, and improvement of the state's financial situation, governments and departments concerned at all levels must work earnestly to solve teachers' problems each year. We must energetically encourage, and foster, the practice of respecting teachers at all levels throughout society, and make teaching one of the most respected professions. In the course of reform, we must also give ample attention to arousing the enthusiasm of ideological and political workers, administrators, logistics workers, and other staff members in schools. They should be given rational pay and due encouragement, commensurate to their services and contributions.

The system, under which principals assume full administrative responsibility, should be gradually instituted in all schools. Wherever possible, schools should set up small, authoritative councils, chaired by the principals, to deliberate, and approve important matters. To intensify democratic management and supervision, a congress of representatives of the teaching staff, made up primarily of teachers, should be established and perfected. Party organizations in schools should free themselves from the state of monopolizing everything, and focus their attention on strengthening party building, and intensifying ideological and political work. They should unite all teachers and students in support of principals in performing their duties, and they must see to it that all party principals and policies, as well as the state's educational programs, are properly implemented. They must persist in educating teachers and students in Marxism, to encourage them to work hard and contribute to building a prosperous and strong country. They should also ensure the students' moral, intellectual, and physical development, and make schools strong bastions to check the inroads of capitalist and other decadent ideas, and to build socialist, spiritual civilization.

We must mobilize and educate all party members and people in society and the country as a whole to care for, and support, educational reform, and develop educational work. We should encourage all democratic parties, mass organizations, social establishments, retired cadres and intellectuals, collectively-owned economic units, and individuals to use various methods and work actively and voluntarily to promote educational development, in accordance with the principles and policies of the party and government.

Reform of the educational system requires us to sum up our historical and practical experiences and pay attention to foreign countries' positive and negative experiences in developing their education. As a new technological revolution has been going on, the appearance of a series of new scientific and technological achievements and the opening of new scientific and technological spheres, as well as the appearance of new means of information transmission and tools of learning, have all significantly influenced education. Developed countries' experiences in this respect should be particularly studied. We should promote foreign contacts through all possible channels, so that our education can be built on the foundation of the achievements of contemporary world civilization.

This decision deals mainly with reform of our schools' educational system. Regarding adult education for cadres, workers, and peasants, and radio and television education, both of which are important parts of our nation's educational system, the State Educational Committee will draw up a special decision on improving and strengthening operations in this regard.

Reform of schools under the military department will be decided by the Central Military Commission.

The Central Committee believes that, as long as party committees and governments at all levels strengthen their leadership, and adhere to the correct principles, and as long as all of society and the people of all nationalities throughout the country exert concerted efforts our educational reform will certainly be successful, and an unprecedented, thriving socialist education, with distinctive Chinese characteristics, will undoubtedly appear, giving a powerful impetus to our country's socialist construction, and boosting the nation's cultural and scientific capabilities, and spiritual realm, to a new level.

HE DONGCHANG ON MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

OW301133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 29 May 85

[By XINHUA reporter Zhao Wei]

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- This reporter learned from the national conference on military training for students at selected schools, which concluded today, that students in 52 schools of higher learning and 102 senior middle schools and other schools at equivalent level will receive military training beginning in September this year. The training will be conducted according to a military curriculum for those schools.

The schools have been selected to pioneer military training for students in accordance with the stipulations of the state's military service law. The purpose of conducting military training at schools of higher learning is to lay a foundation for cultivating reserve officers. Military affairs will be an obligatory course. The training will have 13 subjects, including an introduction to military thinking, modern military science and knowledge, light weapons firing practice, tactical principles at company and platoon level, and wartime mobilization. It will be divided into compulsory subjects and electives.

Those students who have completed the military affairs course and passed the test and who meet the requirements will be selected to participate in short-term concentrated training for reserve officers. After receiving the concentrated training and passing the test, those students will receive the rank of reserve officer and perform reserve officers' military service.

Conducting military training at senior middle schools before the students begin military service can cultivate reserve soldiers with a basic knowledge of military affairs. The senior middle schools will also have a military affairs course, which will include nine subjects, such as daily routine tasks to keep the barracks and other things clean and tidy, lining up in formation, discipline and regulations, light weapons firing practice, individual fighting techniques and giving first-aid to the wounded.

Minister of Education He Dongchang spoke at the conference on military training at selected schools. He said: Conducting necessary military training for students has an important bearing on strengthening students' concept of national defense, raising their sense of organization and discipline, enhancing their sense of honor and responsibility in performing military service, and stimulating their patriotic enthusiasm. In addition, military training can nurture their determination and good character, enlarge their scope of knowledge and enable them to develop morally, intellectually, and physically.

He Qizong, deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA, and Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the PLA, also spoke at the meeting.

The national conference on military training for students at selected schools was convened jointly by the Ministry of Education and the General Staff Department and the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA on 25 May.

SUPREME COURT TO ALLOW PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS

HK290343 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 May 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Chen Guangfeng]

[Text] The Supreme People's Court, which has for the past 35 years issued its decisions through restricted channels, is casting off its veil of secrecy.

Its first public communique will be issued today. Officials said it will carry five legal documents, two reports by the court's president, Zheng Tianxiang, five written replies to local courts or judicial problems raised in lower courts and decisions in four criminal cases. At least three more communiques will be issued by year-end. They will carry decisions made by the nation's highest court in major criminal cases, explanations of state laws and decrees and written replies to local courts on appeals or judicial problems. Some decisions by the court's judicial committee and provincial people's courts also will be published.

"By publishing communiques, we expect to provide better guidance to local courts for correctly applying laws and decrees," a court official told CHINA DAILY.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES TECHNOLOGY IMPORT RULES

OW300722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has just issued new regulations aimed at stepping up China's technology imports and expanding its international economic and technical cooperation.

The regulations, which came into force May 24, stipulate that the Chinese party must maintain the confidentiality of imported technology. At the same time, the foreign party must ensure that the technology it transfers meets the norms set in the contracts. Imported technology must meet at least one of the following requirements:

-- it must be geared to developing or turning out new products with improved product quality, lower production, energy and materials costs, and with export potential;

-- it must be conducive to making full use of China's natural resources with full regard given to environmental protection, safety in operation, improvement of management and operation, and scientific and technological standards.

Technology imports include transfer of patents and industrial property rights; know-how relating to production processes, formulas, product designs and quality control; and technical services. The regulations provide that the foreign party may not impose restrictive articles in a contract. These include the purchasing by the Chinese party of unnecessary techniques, raw materials, equipment or products; restricting the options of purchase sources of these or the amount, variety and sales prices of products manufactured with imported technology; stipulations as to sales channels and the export market; and prohibition of the use of imported technology after the contract expires.

The Chinese party must submit an application for approval by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade or other competent authorities within 30 days from the signing of a contract. The contract term may not exceed 10 years without prior approval, say the regulations.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES RESPECTING LAW OF VALUE

HK300153 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Respecting the Law of Value Is Essential to Economic Reform"]

[Text] The further expansion of China's economy depends on the overall reform of the economic structure. The ongoing reform of the price system constitutes a step of great significance to the reform as a whole. It affects every household and is a matter of great concern to all people. Lately, control over the prices of meats, poultry, eggs, and vegetables has been lifted in most of the country's provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in order to change the system of "state monopoly for purchases and marketing." The loosening of price controls has made markets brisker and promoted the development of production in many areas, but some problems have also appeared in some areas. These positive and negative experiences from the two types of areas fully show that consciously applying the law of value is of vital importance to the current economic reform.

The law of value is a basic law for commodity production and exchange. According to this law, the value of a commodity is determined by the social labor hours necessary for the production of this commodity, and commodities are exchanged according to equal values. In a socialist society with a planned commodity economy, the law of value remains as objective reality independent of man's will. Consciously observing it will result in rapid economic expansion, while violating it -- whether consciously or not -- will bring losses. The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee holds that respecting the law of value and reforming the irrational price system should be regarded as one of the most important problems calling for solution in the current reform of the economic structure.

One of the major reasons for the past slow growth of commodity production was the irrational price system. Prices of many commodities reflected neither their value nor the relation of supply to demand. Our present irrational price system finds expression mainly in the following: First, there are inadequate price differentials for a given product of varying quality; second, there are irrational price ratios between different commodities, particularly the relatively high prices for some processed industrial products and the relatively low prices for some farm and side-line products; third, the retail price of some commodities is lower than their state purchasing price, this is a very heavy financial burden for the state; and fourth, fees of housing and other public services are too low, making it difficult to make ends meet and hindering the development of these undertakings which should have become the mainstays of our economy. Such an irrational price system brings wrong economic information to producers and disorder to economic activities. For example, before the step of lifting price controls was adopted, fresh fish was a "short-supply item" in some large cities. This was because fish prices were too low, the enthusiasm of producers and dealers was dampened, and consequently, the state had to allocate a large sum of financial subsidies to maintain production and operations. After control on fish prices was lifted and the scope of purchases and sales at negotiated prices was expanded, the "difficulties in buying fish" were overcome to a certain extent. This shows that prices cannot be fixed purely by people's subjective wishes, but must be readjusted from time to time according to the law of value. From now on, in controlling prices, we must gradually reduce the scope of uniform prices set by the state while expanding the area of purchases and sales at negotiated prices. Meanwhile, state-listed prices must also be readjusted appropriately and step by step in line with the law of value.

To respect the law of value, we must clear up a misunderstanding that prices in a socialist society should be kept stable and should not float. In the past when we worked out plans for the national economy, and particularly when we prepared price lists, we usually stressed "first, planning, and second, the law of value," we failed to unify the two and often set the two against each other. Subjectivity must be subordinated to objectivity. However, we subordinate objectivity to subjectivity regardless of objective conditions. It goes without saying that things are in motion. With the changes of production costs, aggregate social commodities, commodity setups, and consumption levels, we must raise the prices of some commodities while lowering those of others. However, a long time ago a concept was developed among quite a few people that under socialism, prices must be kept absolutely stable, otherwise, the interests of the masses were damaged. The intentions of such people were good and it was necessary to do this under certain historical conditions. However, keeping prices stable does not mean a price freeze. A price freeze goes against the law of value. In addition to this, a long-term price freeze also makes people mistakenly believe that rigid price controls are an unshakable feature of the socialist economy; without them, people would like to think it a "departure from socialism." Such a misunderstanding is widespread and it has been a major obstacle to the current economic reform in the ideological field. It is therefore imperative to clarify it.

The superiority of socialism is not expressed in stationary prices but in promoting the development of the productive forces. If we are merely satisfied with low prices while the productive forces remain undeveloped and the relationship between supply and demand is very strained, this economic mold is not a success.

Otherwise, prices often change, production develops rapidly, the market is thriving, and the people benefit; then, this way of stimulating economic development is desirable. The experience of some provinces and cities chosen to experiment with lifting price controls on farm and sideline products shows that in the initial stage of regulating the market by supply and demand, the price index rose, but production and commodity flow were vigorously promoted. But not long afterwards, the prices of many commodities which were out of stock, began falling with the achievement of a balanced supply-demand relationship and furthermore supply of a few commodities even exceeded demand. Of course, this fall in prices was a fall from the previous higher level. Generally speaking, there was a certain rise in the cost of living for the masses. For this reason, in reforming the price system, certain corresponding measures should be adopted so that the people's living standards will not decline, but should improve step by step with the expansion of production. After controls on the prices of nonstaples was lifted in large and medium-size cities, one of the effective measures that we took was to give consumers certain subsidies.

Price reform must be carried out under leadership and step by step, rushing headlong into mass action should be avoided. Ours is a country with vast territory and there are sharp differences between different regions, and particularly differences between south and north, between large cities and small and medium-sized cities, and between economically developed areas and undeveloped areas. In this connection, all measures concerning price reform should be decided on by the state in a unified way; consideration should be given to local conditions and we should in no way copy others' experiences. While reforming the price system, we should step by step restructure the system of price controls. This calls on us to work out unified plans and strengthen macro-economic control, on no account should we go our own way, nor should we free our grip. Under the socialist system, the law of value does not function spontaneously or blindly, it should be consciously followed and applied in promoting the growth of socialist economy.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NECESSITY OF SACRIFICE IN REFORM

HK291447 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 85 p 1

["Weekly Forum" by Wan Shitong: "Sacrifice Is Also Inevitable in Reform"]

[Text] Sacrifice is inevitable in a revolution. The victory in the new democratic revolution was the result of the long-term sacrifice and struggle of countless martyrs, the entire party, and the people of various nationalities throughout the country. The current reform sweeping across the country is, in a sense, a revolution. Is there sacrifice in this reform? The answer is yes.

The reform which is currently under way has never been witnessed in the several thousand years of Chinese history. It is an act of boldly probing and creating new things, and there are certainly difficulties and even risks. People in the forefront of reform should have not only courage and wisdom, but also the spirit of dedicating themselves to making the country strong and people prosperous. As we are aware, thousands upon thousands of reformers are taking their steps resolutely, selflessly, and courageously both in carrying out the rural output-related responsibility system and in instituting reform of the entire economic structure focusing on the urban economy. They perspire more than others but sleep less than others, and some of them are reproached and blamed for what they do, like an ox sometimes being lashed even if it works hard.

However, they still press forward in the face of difficulties, spare no effort in performing their duty, and "are willing to work hard for the happiness of others regardless of their health into their old age."

Reform is aimed at doing away with the bad and setting up the good. It is arduous and complicated. Like everything else in the world, reform measures cannot be absolutely perfect. Even if the direction, policies, measures, and methods are correct, it is inevitable for some setbacks and mistakes to occur as experience is lacking. Since we take reform as our own cause, we should adopt a positive attitude toward any possible mistake; we should not pour cold water on reformers just because of some setbacks.

For the sake of the general interests, some units are required to make sacrifices. For example, regions and units carrying out reform experiments may possibly have the advantage of instituting reform ahead of others or go astray and suffer losses. When wading across a river by feeling the rocks in it, it is possible for the one who is walking in front to stumble, but those who follow behind him have many advantages.

During the revolutionary war, the people devoted their last bowl of rice, their last piece of cloth, and their sons to the revolution. The milk of the people nourished the revolution, and thousands upon thousands of handcarts followed the PLA and propelled the wheel of history forward. The sacrifice made by the people brought about victory in the revolution. There are many incomparable factors between the economic structural reform currently under way and the new democratic revolution. However, some people have to make temporary sacrifice in certain aspects. For example, the livelihood of some people will possibly be affected by price system reform for a time although the government has considered the bearing capacity of the people and tried to prevent price rises. This requires us to make allowances for the difficulties of the state and to endure some necessary sacrifice.

In short, reform is where the future of the country lies. Only through reform, can the country become strong and the people become prosperous. Reform in certain fields will bring immediate advantages to the people, and reform in other fields will benefit the people some time later. For the long-term and fundamental interests of the people (naturally, including ours), we should make some sacrifices when necessary. This is worth doing and is inevitable.

COMMENTATOR ADVOCATES BREEDING OF LEAN PIGS

HK290733 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Implement the Policy on Promoting the Breeding of Lean Pigs"]

[Text] It is laudable news that the first batch of lean pig breeding centers, which the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery set up, has now developed to some scale and a certain level of commodity production, with some initial experiences accumulated. In order to step up the pace of developing the production of lean pigs, it is necessary to pay attention to implementing relevant policies on supporting the production of lean pigs, while grasping firmly the building of the centers.

The shift from breeding fat pigs to lean pigs is a reform which suits the needs of the consumers. The practice of some county-based centers for raising lean pigs has proved that this reform has brought about good results within a few years through a series of technical measures in those commodity lean pig breeding centers.

However, to achieve this, it is imperative to earnestly implement the policy on supporting the production of lean pigs while building the production centers. Provinces such as Jiangsu have supported the production in prices, fodder supply, and insemination with marked results.

At present, a problem pressing for solution concerning the development of lean pork production is the implementation of the policy on higher purchase prices for better quality. As more work and consumption of protein fodder are involved in breeding lean pigs, production costs for lean pigs are at least 10 percent higher than for fat pigs; and it is rational for state-run foodstuff departments to charge a higher purchase price for lean pigs as compensation for good quality. In order to encourage the peasants to breed lean pigs, we should provide them with convenience and preference in insemination and supplies of fodder and piglets. At present, some foodstuff departments in places where county-based centers for raising lean pigs have been set up have not attached enough attention to, and have not implemented well the policy on higher purchase prices for better quality, which is unfavorable to developing the production of lean pigs. On the grounds that "it is difficult to tell how much lean pork a lean pig will yield," and that "there is no stipulation concerning how to cover the expenditure for higher purchase prices for lean pigs," some of them have refused to implement the policy on higher purchase prices for better quality. In fact, the method of measuring the proportion of lean pork in hogs has long existed, and it is not difficult to both purchase hogs and sell lean pork at higher prices based on quality. The reason some people have refused to put it into practice is chiefly their one-sided attitude of pursuing profits, apart from dreading all the trouble; and their attempt to purchase hogs at a low price and to sell lean pork at a high price, thus reaping a great profit in the management of lean pigs. This is obviously improper management, and will seriously dampen the enthusiasm of the peasants in breeding lean pigs, if not promptly corrected. Only when foodstuff departments genuinely start from protecting the interests of the producers and ensuring the needs of the consumers will it be possible for them to create economic results in providing circulation links between consumption and production.

Developing the production of lean pigs is a major matter that has a bearing on improving the people's living standards and on the economic development in the rural areas. Not only should those county-based centers for raising lean pigs grasp it, but all localities should put the matter on their agendas as an important issue, make good arrangements by suiting measures to local conditions, make full use of the advantages and the practical experiences of the county-based centers, and develop their local production of lean pigs.

HU YAOBANG, OTHERS SEND GIFTS TO CHILDREN

OW291019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- At a time when people are preparing gifts for children on the occasion of "1 June" International Children's Day, several gifts from Zhongnanhai have been delivered into the hands of children.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, presented this afternoon 10 Apple brand personal computers, which were earlier presented to him by the U.S. Apple Computer Corporation, to the Chinese Children's Activity Center. Prior to this, on behalf of all the children of the country, the Chinese Children's Activity Center accepted from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, a videorecorder and a 20-inch color TV monitor previously presented to him by foreign friends; from Premier Zhao Ziyang a 45-inch color projection TV set which he earlier received as a present; and from State Councillor Chen Muhua a complete stereo system.

I. 30 May 85

K 18

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Chinese Children's Activity Center will use all these gifts to develop after-school scientific, technological, cultural, and recreational activities for children.

DENG PUFANG OPENS BEIJING HOTEL FOR HANDICAPPED

OW241903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- China's first hotel for handicapped tourists opened here today.

Deng Pufang, director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, attended the opening ceremony for Kanghui Hotel, and Wang Luguang, deputy director-in-chief of the fund, cut the ribbon.

The hotel, in southeastern Beijing, can accommodate 120 people and is run by the welfare fund. It has facilities specially designed for the convenience of the handicapped including a 20-meter-long slope from the main entrance to the reception desk (instead of steps), wheelchairs at the service counter, and special seating arrangements and fittings in the bathrooms and lavatories.

Manager Yang Linsheng told XINHUA that there is one attendant for every five guests. "Meals are served in the rooms and guests are helped in and out" he added.

All the hotel attendants, including a few who are slightly handicapped themselves, are high-school graduates and have undergone vocational training. They will also be given special training like learning sign language, Yang said.

Thirty guests are living in the hotel at present. One is a disabled tourist of Miao nationality, one of China's ethnic minorities, from Hunan Province. The former soldier told XINHUA that when he first came to the city, he lived in an ordinary hotel but found it very inconvenient. "I feel completely at home here," he said. The room rent is seven yuan per person per day, about that of ordinary hotels in the city.

Construction of the hotel took three months, five months shorter than the time usually needed for a hotel of this size. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Wang Luguang thanked the people's government of Beijing and other departments concerned for their assistance. He declared that the fund plans to build more hotels and start a special bus service for the handicapped.

DENG PUFANG ADDRESSES HANDICAPPED SKILLS MEET

OW281445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- A professional skill competition for the handicapped, the first of its kind in China, opened this afternoon in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the opening ceremony. Some 176 competitors will compete in metal turning, watch, radio and TV repair, dress-making, wood carving, carpentry, billboard advertising art, knitting and English typewriting. Also, 25 disabled people will demonstrate their special skills, such as painting and writing with the brush held in the mouth or the toes. The blind, deaf-mute and other disabled competitors are from 19 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

All the events will be conducted according to the rules of the world's Second Olympics of Professional Abilities for the Handicapped ("Abilympics"), which will be held in Colombia in October. The events are expected to be completed in two days -- May 29 and 30. 43 experts in the relevant trades have been selected as judges.

The competition also aims at selecting representatives to the "Abilympics", said Deng Pufang, director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped which is sponsoring the current competition, in his speech at the opening ceremony.

Deng, son of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, was himself disabled during the "Cultural Revolution". He said that the competition will certainly promote the professional skills of the disabled, raise their courage to take part in social, economic and cultural activities, and strengthen friendship and exchanges between handicapped people throughout the country. Therefore, he added, similar competitions will be held once every four years. The Chinese Government guarantees the legal rights of the handicapped and has done a lot of work in education, employment, life, medical care and recovery, he noted. He encouraged the handicapped to study harder still to meet the challenge of modern society.

FIRST MININUCLEAR REACTOR OPERATES SAFELY

OW260502 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0036 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA) -- The first mininuclear reactor designed and constructed by China has been operating safely for 1 year.

Experts at the Chinese Academy of Scientific Research on Atomic Energy [zhong guo yuan zi neng ke xue yan jiu yuan 0022 0948 0626 1311 5174 4430 1331 4282 4496 7108] say that after putting the reactor into operation and using and testing it for a year, they have found that this reactor is superior and stable in performance; its inherent safety is fully guaranteed; and it has contributed its share to the society in environmental protection, product assessment, medical care, and other fields.

In the past year, this mininuclear reactor conducted analyses and research for 1,400 projects. The results have been widely used in many departments related to the national economy.

In the past year, the mininuclear reactor has also completed a series of self-tests on its technological system, apparatus, and equipment. The results of the tests showed that nuclear radiation within the reactor building is far less than the allowable limit. The environment outside the building is the same as the natural environment.

Control of the reactor was completely computerized recently. The reactor can automatically start operation, make readjustments, and sound the alarm when operating parameters exceed certain values. It can also print a daily operation log on a computer terminal.

Nuclear experts attending the international consultation conference on low-power research nuclear reactor, which was held in Beijing early this month, maintained that this mininuclear reactor of China's was clean, complete, systematic, simple, and convenient. The use of an electronic computer in the automatic control of the reactor is an advanced feature in the world.

ZHAO ZIYANG ON IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL FAIR

OW292349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 29 May 85

[By reporters Huang Wei and Zhang Jimin]

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, visited the first national trade fair on technical achievements at the Beijing Exhibition Hall this evening.

Zhao Ziyang praised this trade fair for being well run. He said: Linking scientific research and production with the technical market is beneficial to swiftly turning scientific and technical achievements into productive forces. It also helps scientific research units understand the needs of the production departments. Technical markets will bring out the potential of production as well as scientific research units.

Accompanied by Song Jian, minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and others, Zhao Ziyang viewed, with keen interest, the technical achievements on display at the main exhibition hall. Later he inspected the booths displaying the technical achievements of educational institutions under the Ministry of Education. He asked Qinghua University's working personnel: How does participation in this trade fair promote scientific research at your university? Zhu Zhiwu, director of the scientific and technological development section of the university, replied: This trade fair enables us to better understand the direction of reform in scientific research in universities. In the future, we shall contribute more to serving the national economy. Zhao Ziyang further inquired: What information has the trade fair offered you? Zhu Zhiwu said: We have realized that many scientific research subjects are badly in need of solution.

At a booth that asked for solutions to technical problems, Zhao Ziyang carefully read the bidding notices. He said this method is recommended.

After visiting the trade fair, Zhao Ziyang said to the reporters: Because we did not have technical markets, for a long time, our scientific research units did not know about all the technical information needed for production. On the other hand, many technical achievements of the scientific research units could not be quickly applied in production. He said: The technical market is a good medium for linking scientific research and production. It can promote production as well as scientific research.

HU QIAOMU, ZHANG JINGFU AT AWARDS CEREMONY

OW222308 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- The first awards ceremony for the Sun Yefang Economic Science Prize was held in Beijing today. Hu Qiaomu and Zhang Jingfu attended the ceremony.

Four books and 47 theses on economics were awarded book and thesis prizes. The recipients of the prizes were first recommended by their units and then selected by the awards reviewing committee. The prize books and theses were published between May 1977 and March 1984. The biennial award, named after the late economist Sun Yefang was founded in June 1983.

PLA AIDS SHENGLI OIL FIELD CONSTRUCTION

OW290201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 26 May 85

[By reporters Tan Jian and Tan Daobo]

[Excerpts] Jinan, 26 May (XINHUA) -- Thinking in terms of the overall needs in the state's economic and military construction, some 10,000 commanders and fighters of the PLA's ground, naval, and air forces have been supporting the construction of the Shengli oil field with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm.

At a time when their stay in the Armed Forces is still undecided because of the reorganization of the Armed Forces and the streamlining of their units' organization, the commanders and fighters persist in working with full dedication under the slogan: "Think in terms of the overall situation, toil for the state, benefit the people, and win glory for the Armed Forces." Despite disagreeable living conditions on the limitless sandy wasteland where they dwell in tents, the broad masses of fighters work with high morale, feeling greatly honored to be able to take part in state construction. Although the families of some veteran technicians, particularly the vehicle operators who have had their services extended, have urged them to return home to make money as soon as possible, these comrades reject the idea, saying that the nation's prosperity is far more important than theirs, and that their families' affluence should come after that of the nation's.

It is specifically such spirit of taking the whole situation into account that is inspiring the commanders and fighters to work selflessly. While reporting at the construction site of about 200 square li, we can see that it teems with activity. The commanders and fighters of two army divisions responsible for the construction of two large dams have been working over 10 hours a day building two embankments on snake-and rodent-infested wasteland with waist-high reeds. The fighters of the engineering corps under the Air Force engaged in building an airport on a piece of wasteland are pouring the concrete runway and building a navigational tower. The naval engineering corps, which is building a port for the oil field, has turned what used to be a piece of barren coastal area into a worksite seething with activity.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

SK300411 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its third plenary meeting on the afternoon of 29 May at the Zhenzhuquan auditorium to listen to work reports of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate. Lu Maozeng, executive member of the presidium, presided over the meeting.

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, Chairman Qin Hezhen made a report at the meeting on the work done by the Standing Committee since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress. Liang Deshan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, respectively made reports on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Attending the meeting were executive members of the presidium, including Li Changan, Jiang Chunyun, Xiao Han, Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Zeng Chengkui, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, and Zhang Fugui.

GUANGZHOU CPC SECRETARY ON PROBLEMS IN ECONOMIC WORK

HK290233 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Xu Shijie Talks About Several Problems in Guangzhou's Economic Work"]

[Text] On 6 May, Xu Shijie, secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, delivered speeches on Guangzhou's current economic work at the meeting of county CPC Committee secretaries and the meeting of county, district, and township industries. In his speeches, Comrade Xu Shijie affirmed the gratifying situation in Guangzhou's industrial and agricultural production since the beginning of this year, analyzed the new problems encountered in developing Guangzhou's economy, and replied to the questions on the current economic work raised by the participating comrades.

Uphold the Viewpoint of Seeking Truth From Facts and Develop Guangzhou's Economy in a Vigorous and Steady Manner

Since the beginning of 1985, Guangzhou's industrial production has registered remarkable progress compared with the same period of 1984, the rural production set-up has undergone readjustment, town and township enterprises have developed, and the output value in the first quarter of the year has increased by a big margin over the corresponding period of 1984. Some county CPC Committee secretaries raised the question: How should we view the growth of Guangzhou's economy? Comrade Xu Shijie told the comrades attending the meeting how to draw a clear distinction between realistically developing the economy and blindly seeking growth.

He pointed out: What do we mean by blindly seeking growth? It means blindly seeking partial and temporary high output value and income irrespective of social needs and market demands, one's own financial and material capacity, and the balance of state finance, credit, materials, and foreign exchange. What do we mean by realistically developing the economy? It means carrying out economic activities and developing production by giving consideration to the above factors and in light of one's own conditions, production capacity, and the supply of raw materials. It is reasonable if the growth rate is a bit fast in this case and this should not be regarded as blindly seeking high growth rates.

The industrial production figures of the first quarter show that the growth rate is a bit fast. However, we must make a concrete analysis. In the first quarter, Guangzhou's refineries produced more sugar. Because the petrochemical works and some large factories were put into production after maintenance, the output value of the first quarter increased sharply. Some newly build factories such as the synthetic fiber plant went into operation. Owing to these factors, the growth rate of the first quarter of this year should be regarded as a steady one. We must make a sober estimate of this problem. In accordance with the stipulations of the State Council and in connection with the actual circumstances of Guangzhou, all units should carefully analyze the growth of their production. Remedial measures should be taken if the growth rate is abnormal. If the growth rate has become normal with the efforts made, it should not be artificially forced down.

Comrade Xu Shijie said: Recently, the city CPC Committee has set forth the slogan of doubling the total output value of Guangzhou's industry and agriculture 3 years ahead of schedule and accomplishing the technical revamping of Guangzhou's industrial enterprises within 3 years. Now the state has exercised control over credit and the use of foreign exchange. As a result, it would be very difficult for us to attain the above targets. If we remain sober-minded, these difficulties are not unsurmountable. So long as we give full play to our advantages, strengthen enterprise management, vigorously import foreign capital, closely cooperate with foreign businessmen, and make the best use of foreign exchange, we will be able to attain our targets through arduous efforts.

Collective Enterprises of Counties, Districts, and Towns and State-Owned Industry Under Guangzhou City Should Support and Complement Each Other and Advance Hand in Hand

The meeting of county, district, and township industries is the meeting for the various industrial bureaus, companies, and large factories of Guangzhou to hold talks on joint operation and expanding industrial items with the rural counties, districts, and townships. The meeting of county CPC committee secretaries held at the same time also discussed the question of cooperation and joint operation between the rural township enterprises and Guangzhou's state-owned industry. Comrade Xu Shijie held that this is a good beginning in developing Guangzhou's industrial and agricultural production with the joint efforts of the urban and rural areas. He said: State-owned enterprises are the vital force of Guangzhou's economy and the collective enterprises are the most important and necessary mainstay of Guangzhou's economy. Both sectors belong to the socialist economy. Instead of the big swallowing the small and each rejecting the other, they should support and complement each other and advance hand in hand. It is absolutely possible for both to cooperate with and benefit each other. It is particularly noteworthy that district and township industry has great vitality. It has fewer restrictions compared with state-owned enterprises. Therefore, township enterprises are undoubtedly the vital force for developing the economy.

All our departments have the responsibility to support the township enterprises. Guangzhou can match other advanced cities and regions in industrial growth. However, Guangzhou lags behind them in supporting district and township enterprises. Guangzhou has many favorable conditions for developing district and township enterprises. So long as we correctly understand the important position of district and township enterprises and encourage state-owned industry to cooperate with them, it will be entirely possible to realistically accelerate the development of the rural industry. This does not mean blindly seeking a fast growth rate because it can be attained through arduous efforts.

Comrade Xu Shijie made a concrete analysis of the advantages of the district and township collective industry and the state-owned industry and called on them to exert their own advantages and also rely on the advantages of the other. He said that the advantages of district and township enterprises include factory buildings, manpower, and raw materials, while the advantages of the state-owned industry include technology, talented people, reliable information, and advanced management level. In management, state-owned industry is restricted in many ways and is not as flexible as rural industry. The township enterprises lack technical forces, talented people, and information. Both sectors should unite, learn from each other, make up each other's deficiencies, exert their own advantages, and rely on the other's superiority. Comrade Xu Shijie pointed out: Not all our comrades have realized and attached importance to this point. In fact, the leading cadres of Guangzhou's industrial bureaus, companies, and large factories have many ideological problems. Some hold that supporting district and township enterprises is tantamount to "teaching the apprentice, but starving the master." Some comrades hold that carrying out cooperation with district and township enterprises means more investment, obligations, and efforts, but less output value, rights, and benefits. Thus, they are not willing to support the township enterprises. The rural cadres also have ideological problems. They hold that their factories can be developed provided they are brought into line with the state plan. Therefore, they pay little attention to cooperation and are not willing to play a minor role. As a matter of fact, there are many successful examples of urban and rural areas jointly running enterprises in Guangzhou. For instance, the urban and rural industries have cooperated very well in the bicycle and electric fan trades. The rapid development of suburban industrial enterprises has also been achieved by relying on the advantages of the industry of large cities. All departments concerned should learn from and follow their experience.

Developing Economic Relations Among Enterprises and Regions Is an Important Measure for Invigorating Guangzhou's Economic Work

At the meeting, Comrade Xu Shijie emphatically pointed out that developing economic relations among enterprises and regions has manifested great vitality, so it is a fine method for invigorating Guangzhou's economy. He said: We were used to the system of the higher levels exercising leadership over the lower levels. Moreover, it was also difficult to develop economic relations among enterprises and regions under the planned economy of the past. Now the situation has changed. The state has gradually reduced the scope of mandatory planning and the days when the district and township enterprises wished to be brought into line with the state plan have gone forever. Under such circumstances, developing economic relations among enterprises and regions has become an important means to invigorate the economy. Guangzhou's rural and urban areas have many favorable conditions for developing economic relations among enterprises and regions. The enterprises of many provinces and cities wish to cooperate with us, particularly with the economic entities of the central authorities, which is favorable to economic development and can also solve many problems.

Xu Shijie pointed out that an important aspect in developing economic relations among enterprises and regions is cooperation between production and scientific research units. Science and technology are productive forces. Science and technology must cater to the needs of production and be relied on by and applied to production. This truth is beyond doubt. Guangzhou has more than 180 scientific research units and dozens of institutions of higher learning. So long as we establish close links with and attach great importance to science and technology, we will certainly be able to manufacture advanced and fine quality products. Now our comrades engaged in economic work have learned to obtain information from the market. They should also learn to establish contacts with scientific research units and rely on scientific and technological forces to develop new products and open up new domestic and international markets.

Muster Funds Through Various Channels and Train People in Various Ways

With regard to the shortage of funds and talented people, Comrade Xu Shijie said: These are the two difficult problems in developing Guangzhou's economy. However, these problems are surmountable. We must pool funds through various channels, including organizing all forms of combinations and even issuing shares. Our enterprises, district and township enterprises in particular, should learn how to muster funds. In my opinion, pooling funds should be an important mark to judge whether one can invigorate the economy. The rural credit cooperatives must be allowed to grant such loans as they can in light of their deposits. Rural comrades should encourage savings among the peasants. As to the problem of foreign exchange, we might as well "turn our eyes outside." Guangzhou has many relations with the outside world, so there is ample scope for developing foreign economy.

Concerning the problem of talented people, Comrade Xu Shijie proposed that various training methods be adopted. He said that the district and township enterprises should establish contacts with universities and large enterprises and send students to study in the universities or large enterprises. They can also invite university lecturers to give lessons or run training class in the rural areas. Naturally, they should not strictly follow the university curriculum, but should learn what they need. Rural enterprises can also sign technical contracts with universities or scientific research units and regularly invite scholars to give guidance on a paid basis so as to accelerate the technical transformation of the district and township enterprises. Comrade Xu Shijie said humorously: Some counties and cities in Guangdong are quite clever in saying "We must make use of Guangzhou's brains to become rich." Why cannot we also "make use of our own brains to develop our economy?"

In Developing Economy, Great Importance Must Be Attached to the Building of Spiritual Civilization

Comrade Xu Shijie said: We must develop the economy according to the economic laws and at the same time attach great importance to the building of spiritual civilization. While improving the material lives of the broad masses, it is also necessary to guide and teach the people to beautify their spiritual lives and foster lofty ideals. While emphasizing "distribution according to work," we must at the same time take note of "from each according to his ability." Man must have lofty ideals and spirit and a sense of discipline. Without lofty ideals and spirit and a sense of discipline, troubles will inevitably occur. We must conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national science and technology conference. We must never neglect the building of spiritual civilization, particularly among the young people. There is now a "snooker craze" in Guangzhou's urban and rural areas. It is a good thing that many snooker centers have been set up. But if we fail to enhance education, guidance, and control, they will become the instrument of and centers for gambling and fighting. Videos are advanced scientific equipment and showing videos can help improve the people's cultural and amusement activities. However, if we fail to strengthen management and guidance, it will lead the young people astray and contaminate the general social mood. Therefore, we must strengthen management in this field. We cannot give up eating for fear of choking, nor can we allow the unhealthy spiritual products to harm the masses in the urban and rural areas.

GUANGXI PLA LEADERS SET EXAMPLE IN STREAMLINING

HK300221 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of Guangxi Military District and leading cadres of the district organs have spontaneously conditioned their words and deeds with party spirit in the course of the streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units, taken thought of the overall situation, set a fine example, and ensured the fulfillment of the struggle against the enemy on the border and all other tasks.

The streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units which is now in progress poses a severe test for the leaders and organ cadres of Guangxi Military District. As the leadership groups have to be small but highly trained and the number of personnel reduced, how can they ensure the fulfillment of the struggle against the enemy on the border? If the leaders of the military district who are 55 or 56 years old are in relatively good health, they can go on working for a few more years. Can they take a correct view of things should the organization require them to retire? The structure has to be reformed, and the number of deputy posts has to be reduced. Are the cadres able to go both up and down? If the personnel transferred from the streamlined organs are sent to reinforce border defense, will they be able to take up their packs and leave the moment the order is given? How should all these problems be viewed?

The members of the Standing Committee of the military district CPC Committee and the cadres of the leading organs conducted study in conjunction with party rectification. Li Xinliang, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee and commander of the military district, and Bi Kezhou, secretary of the CPC Committee and political commissar, proposed to the cadres: Obey the party and observe what we do. They resolved to take the lead in subordinating themselves to the overall situation and to set an example for the units.

During the study, 56-year-old (Yu Junjiu), member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee and deputy commander of the military district, said that, as a fortunate survivor of war, in the face of streamlining and reorganization he only had the right to exert himself in working for the party, and had not the slightest cause for striking bargains with the party.

The other members of the Standing Committee and the leading cadres of the headquarters, political, and logistics organs also decided after study to unconditionally subordinate themselves to the overall situation; no matter whether they advanced or retired, left or stayed, they would resolutely obey the party's needs. Regarding the party's interests as the most important thing, they have plunged into work with great zeal. On the one hand they have got a good grasp of party rectification, to lay the ideological foundation for streamlining and reorganization; and on the other they have actively led the struggle against the enemy on the border.

During comparison and examination in party rectification, the members of the standing committee of the military district CPC Committee held heart-to-heart talks with over 100 cadres to seek their views and identify their problems. As a result their comparison and examination and rectification and correction measures have been praised by the party members in the organs.

Since February this year, the members of the CPC Committee Standing Committee and the leading cadres of the organs have spent the intervals in party rectification in leading work groups to border defense positions and posts to inspect and supervise education, training, and combat-readiness work. As a result the struggle against the enemy in the border area has been successfully fulfilled.

Under the leadership of the members of the CPC Committee Standing Committee and the leading cadres of the organs, the cadres of the military district organs have strengthened party spirit, braced their spirits, and redoubled their zeal. A number of organ cadres have resolutely obeyed orders transferring them to border defense or to county people's Armed Forces departments. The wife and children of (Li Xinzhen), chief of staff of the military district headquarters, are all in Nanning. The organization recently decided to transfer him to work in a border defense unit. He left happily, without a word.

HUNAN RADIO ON AVOIDING EXAGGERATIONS IN BULLETINS

HK280357 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 May 85

["Today's Forum" article by (Xia Jingyuan) of the Yueyang Prefectural Finance and Trade Committee: "Avoid Exaggerations in Bulletins"]

[Text] At present, organs at all levels have put out many bulletins, some of which are necessary and have been done well and others are unnecessary and have not been done well. The latter must be cancelled and the authors of the former must pay attention to improving their writing style, particularly avoiding exaggerations. Otherwise, they are of little value.

A bureau said in a bulletin that a certain food station built a motorized sailboat in March this year to transport the means of subsistence for peasants. However, when I went there to conduct an investigation in April, this sailboat was being built. They regarded a plan as reality and work which was about to be done as work which had been done. This is a common failing in some current bulletins.

When some comrades write bulletins, they make estimates too early or use rational imagination, and they exaggerate at will. Others even make false reports and practice fraud. The bulletins compiled this way will surely be far from the facts.

Preparing a bulletin is solemn work because the bulletin can pass information to the upper levels, can act as staff officer for the leaders, and can exchange experiences with the lower levels and provide guidance for work. If there are too many exaggerations, false reports, and fabricated experiences in a bulletin, it may mislead the public and adversely affect the cause of the party. From this, we can see that the work of getting rid of exaggerations in bulletins and practically and realistically reporting objective realities cannot be really despised.

BEIJING MILITARY REGION ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW270932 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0845 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Military Region units undergoing the second-stage party rectification generally use the methods of research, discussion, dialogue and heuristic procedure, thereby enlivening the party rectification progress. These methods have greatly helped party members in thoroughly understanding the essence of documents and improving their political consciousness.

The General Political Department has affirmed their application of these methods to study party rectification documents, pointing out that during the first-stage party rectification, Beijing Military Region summed up the experience in conducting heart-to-heart talks on a wide scale, and during the second-stage party rectification, it again achieved very good results by using these methods to study party rectification documents and solve ideological problems. This experience fully shows the principle of guidance. It is of general significance, it is not only applicable to party rectification but wholly applicable to day-to-day ideological and political work.

Using these new methods, Beijing Military Region units undergoing the second-stage party rectification witnessed a lively and vigorous situation in which everybody spoke freely and engaged in democratic discussion during party rectification and study activities.

While using these new methods, the concerned units paid utmost attention to the following points:

1. Conscientiously studying and appreciating the guidelines of documents: When all had better understanding of documents, they began to have a common language for discussion.
2. Creating a good, democratic atmosphere.
3. Closely linking the people's thinking with reality.
4. Conducting mass discussion and providing positive guidance at the same time.

These new methods are welcomed by the masses of party members. They all say that these methods are conducive to eliminating the "left" practices experienced during past political movements, and to implementing the policy of uniting and educating people. While comrades participating in party rectification can say what is really on their minds without reserve, they can also talk things out calmly and good-humoredly. Party members' misconceptions need not be pressed by political discipline, nor need they be judged on principle. The policy of persuasion has been consistently adhered to so as to enable everybody to consciously solve problems by themselves through study. This is a good way to develop democracy within the party. It is an eloquent manifestation of intra-party life normalization.

Use of these new methods is also favorable to changing the kind of study and discussion which often have been used to make known a position or stand, and to carrying forward the study style of linking theory with practice. In the past, due to the influence of the "left" way of thinking and formalism, people used to "readily go along with what they were required to do" and "made known their positions as a formality," spoke according to what was written in documents, and followed the tone of leading cadres. On the surface, people's understanding appeared quite united. Actually, none of the ideological problems was solved.

These new methods, however, enable the people to open their minds to conduct democratic discussion and self-education, impel them to explore and delve into the essence of problems and not to go through the formality of making known their positions or speak against their own will, thus bringing about a unity between theory and practice. This unity is not a superficial or formalistic one, but a genuine unity in understanding.

These new methods have replaced the old dull method used in political education in the past by which the masses were placed in the passive position. The spoon-feeding procedure of "everybody listening to one lecturer" has been abolished. The way of letting the masses raise their own questions, provide their own answers, and solve their own problems has developed into a new study style of actively exploring, mutually improving and learning from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses. The understanding acquired this way is more solid and profound.

BEIJING'S POPULATION GROWTH RATE SLOWS

OW290828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Beijing's natural population growth rate was 11.21 per thousand last year, 0.59 per thousand less than in 1981 and 0.4 per thousand more than the national average, a spokesman for the city's statistics bureau announced today. He attributed this mainly to fewer marriages in the city over the past two years and the fact that more than 94 percent of Beijing couples of child-bearing age practise family planning. Some 130,000 babies were born in 1984, 10,000 fewer than expected, he added.

Based on a sample survey of 117,000 people in three urban, and 10 suburban districts and counties, the bureau spokesman further disclosed that the city's birthrate was 16.74 per thousand and the deathrate, 5.53 per thousand last year. The city's birthrate dropped drastically after birth control was introduced in the 70s.

Beijing now has a population of 9.45 million. To hold its population to around 10 million by the year 2000, further efforts still have to be made to increase the number of families involved in birth control programs, the spokesman said.

XING CHONGZHI ELECTED HEBEI PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

OW292058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 29 May (XINHUA) -- Through democratic election and with the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee formed a new leading body today. Xing Chongzhi is secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Shiguang, Gao Zhanxiang, and Xie Feng are deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee.

Eight of the 12 newly elected members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee have a college background, accounting for 66.7 percent, up 13.1 percent. The average age of the Standing Committee members is 54.9, down 4.4 years.

The third provincial CPC Congress opened on 24 May. The first session of the Third Hebei Provincial CPC Committee was held this afternoon. This party congress elected 70 full and alternate members of the Third Hebei Provincial CPC Committee. The meeting also endorsed namelists of members of the Hebei Provincial Advisory Commission, and of members of the Hebei Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Yang Zejiang is chairman of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE SUFFERS SERIOUS DROUGHT

SK300131 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] A number of localities throughout the province are suffering from serious drought. At present, it is very possible that the drought will increase. Some localities in the province had little rain last autumn and winter. Since early May, southwestern Heilongjiang has suffered from spring drought on a larger scale due to strong winds and little rain.

According to statistics compiled by the provincial agricultural office, as of 28 May, the acreage of farmland that had suffered from the drought reached more than 26 million mu. More than 1 million mu of wheat fields have had no full seedlings due the drought. As of now, the drought has spread from southwestern Heilongjiang to Mudanjiang City and the southern areas of Heihe Prefecture. Qiqihar City, the biggest victim of the drought, has 10.7 million mu of farmland suffering from the drought, accounting for 43 percent of its total sowed acreage. Of the farmland, 7 million mu of fields have suffered from the serious drought. Thus, 2.58 million mu of major crop fields have had no seedlings and more than 1.3 million mu of fields have not been sowed normally. Suihua Prefecture has 9.22 million mu of fields suffering from the drought. Of these fields, 6 million mu of farmland has suffered from the serious drought. The crops in a number of wheat fields in Zhaozhou and Anda counties have withered and the crops of some corn fields are also withering. Songhuajiang Prefecture has 1.89 million mu of farmland suffering the drought. Of the farmland, 1.28 million mu of fields have suffered from the serious drought and Bayan County has 450,000 mu of fields on which all crop buds have withered. The drought in the county is steadily spreading.

The spring drought has been brought to the attention of the governments at all levels. The provincial people's government has dispatched fact-finding groups to go deep into the localities and to help the localities draw up measures for combating the drought to protect the seedlings. Cities and counties have also vigorously organized the masses to combat the drought.

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN LIAONING ENTERPRISES EXAMINED

OW260656 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0000 GMT 23 May 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Feng Yuan and XINHUA reporter Li Xinyan]

[Text] Shenyang, 23 May (XINHUA) -- How should party rectification in enterprises be conducted? The recently concluded Liaoning provincial forum on party rectification in enterprises stressed: It is imperative to proceed from the actual conditions of enterprises, grasp the central point, and solve major problems.

The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee held a forum on the party rectification work in enterprises from 16 to 19 May. The meeting held: As one of the important industrial bases in China, Liaoning has a greater number of enterprises and the party rectification task in enterprises is tremendous. Of the 1.92 million party members in the province, 940,000 or nearly half of the province's total number of party members, are in industrial-transport, capital construction, and finance-trade enterprises. Party rectification performance in enterprises is vital to the success of reform and has a great bearing on whether our party can lead enterprises to take the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrades attending the forum said: In addition to effectively correcting unhealthy tendencies, thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," strengthening the party spirit and unity, and implementing the party's policies during party rectification, enterprises should, as a main task, make further efforts to rectify the guiding ideology for enterprise operation, make one change, and solve five problems. The one change is that enterprise leaderships must fundamentally change their concepts -- in the concept of enterprise operation, they should change from the former unitary planned economy and product economy into planned commodity economy and firmly foster the concepts of market, input-output, competition, finance, and development of intellectual resources; in management, the concept of the small-product management and the tendency to rely solely on administrative and economic levers while neglecting political work should be corrected and the concept of paying equal attention to and focusing equal effort on promoting spiritual and material civilization in the over-all management should be established. The five problems that should be solved are: correct handling of the relations of interests of the state, the enterprise, and the individual, giving top priority to the interests of the state at all times; correct handling of the relations between microeconomic invigoration and macroeconomic control, always conducting enterprises' invigoration within the framework of macroeconomic control; continuing to adhere to our purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, never neglecting this purpose in invigorating the enterprise or conducting reform; observing the discipline and abiding by law, perfecting enterprises' management within the limits of policy and decrees and never attempting to become well off by crooked, dishonest methods; and correctly exercising the powers the state has delegated to enterprises, never abusing them.

Comrades attending the forum also said: Since factories' production tasks are tremendous, the educational background of party members varies greatly; and gaps among enterprises are huge; the tempo of party rectification must not be made uniform, the method of education must not be a fixed pattern, and the time schedule must vary.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL HOUSEHOLDS -- Thus far, the number of individual-run industrial and commercial units has reached more than 300,000 in Heilongjiang Province, a 64-fold increase over 1978; and more than 400,000 people are working for these units, an 80-fold increase over 1978. In 1984, more than 8,700 such units engaged in the service industry. In 1984, the total business volume of individual-run industrial and commercial units in the province was 1 billion yuan. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 May 85 SK]

JILIN DEVELOPS SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS -- So far, Jilin Province has 409,000 specialized households of various categories, accounting for 12.0 percent of the total peasant households. Among the 409,000 specialized households, 160,000 are engaged in crop farming, amounting to 40 percent of the total specialized households; and 120,000 are engaged in livestock, forest, and fish production, amounting to 26 percent of the total. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 May 85 SK]

RADIO COMMENTARY ON XINJIANG OPENING UP TO OUTSIDE

HK290617 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 May 85

[Station commentary: "Open the Door Wide, Boldly Carry Out Importing, and Vigorously Develop Our Region's Economic and Technological Cooperation With the Outside World"]

[Text] The briefing on Xinjiang economic and technological cooperation with the outside world was held in Beijing today. This was another important activity after the briefing on economic and technological cooperation with the outside world which was held in Hong Kong at the beginning of this year. It will surely produce a far-reaching effect on opening the door of Xinjiang and speeding up its development and construction.

Xinjiang is a rich land and has superior natural resources and investment environment and vast vistas for the development of economic and technological cooperation with the outside world. In the past, due to various reasons, our region was in a semiclosed state, which affected the development of economic construction. To change this situation, in the future, we must vigorously publicize Xinjiang so that firms in the interior and all countries can understand Xinjiang more and increase their interest in investing in and cooperating with Xinjiang.

In addition, we must relax policies, implement the principle of opening the door wide and boldly carrying out importing, and offer more preferential terms than those offered by the interior and the coastal regions. We must strengthen the confidence of foreign firms in investing and cooperating in Xinjiang.

In the course of unfolding economic and technological cooperation with the outside world, we must have a free hand and must be prudent. In accordance with Xinjiang's short-term plan and with the principle of following in order and advancing step by step, we must conduct serious feasibility studies.

Over the past few years, we have accumulated some experiences in importing foreign capital and carrying out economic and technological cooperation. We must sum up these experiences and must also constantly create new experiences. In doing so, our region's economic and technological cooperative work will surely develop more healthily and prosperously.

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